"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair and warmer, southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,243. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and heavy.

Wheat, 79c; corn, 30c; cotton, 7 7-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly passed the Greater New York charter over Mayor Strong's veto, without debate of any sort, by a vote of 106 to 32. A parry measure introduced by Mr. Mazet, in regard to the trial of misdemeanors in the Court of Sessions was defeated in the Assembly. The amendments to the Raines law occupied the time of the Senate until a late hour at night.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—It it now shown that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin committed suicide by jumping from a bridge. The naval needs of France were explained in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Aubrey Beardsley, the artist, has joined the Catholic Church. The massacre of Armenians at Tohat is said by the Turkish Minister here to have been greatly exaggerated The Uruguay rebellion, according to a letter received in Baltimore, has been practically suppressed.—Page 9.

Page 1.

Great Britain expects war with the Transvaal, and is preparing for it.

A resolution favoring prohibition was rejected by a meeting of Chicago ministers.

A cave, which may rival in size Kentucky's famous wonder, has been discovered in Northern Ohio.

Hundreds of persons are dying of starvation in China, on account of an extensive famine.

The Turkish staff officer sent to investigate the invasion of Macedonia says that regular Grecian troops participated in the raid, and that there is good reason to believe that officers of the regular Greek Army were in command. The news has been sent to Constantinople, and the answer of the Porte is anxiously awaited.

A most daring robbery was committed at the Yonkers Savings Bank, at noon, while the cashier, Lyman Cobb, Jr., was alone. He suddenly found himself facing a revolver, and before he recovered himself the robber had escaped with $4,420. Three men are believed to be implicated. Five arrests of men who were soon released have been made. There are no clues to the criminals.

Page 3.

Ex-Judge W. H. Blodgett of the United States District Court is very ill at Eureka Springs, Ark.

Gov. Black sent a civil service bill to Senator Lexow and Assemblyman Scherer. It abrogates most of the present laws and all the present lists, and makes other sweeping changes.

Plans have been completed for a new schoolhouse on Rivington Street to replace old Grammar School No. 20. It will cost about half a million dollars, and will be equipped with all modern improvements and a roof playground.

President McKinley last night announced the appointment of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Charles J. Paine of Boston, and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson as members of the International Monetary Commission. Paine, who is regarded as the minority member, is said to have accompanied Senator Wolcott on the latter's mission to Europe.

Page 4.

The Gordy murder trial begun at Georgetown, Del.

Fifteen pool rooms in St. Louis will probably be forced out of business under a new State law.

Teachers with pulmonary complaints, it has been discovered by the State Board of Public Health, have been employed in various parts of the State.

C. W. Spalding, President of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, surrendered, was admitted to bail, but is again in hiding.

The efforts of the Reform Club in its opposition to the Dingley bill are, it is reported, meeting with gratifying success.

Dr. H. J. Boldt read a paper before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence recommending State action regarding the administration of anesthetics.

There was a flurry of snow here early yesterday morning. Steamships coming into port report they encountered a genuine snow storm off the Jersey coast.

The Mayor's veto of the Greater New York charter was approved by the North Side Board of Trade last night. The bill was declared to be lacking in the true principles of home rule.

An amendment to the Constitution providing for the admission of women as delegates to the Methodist conferences was voted down at Sing Sing yesterday. Action at the conference in Brooklyn was deferred.

Lawyer Henry B. Ketcham was authorized to serve notice by publication in a suit against Edward H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green. Mr. Green is said to be traveling so much of the time it has been found impossible to serve papers on him personally.

Page 5.

Five more city officials in Boston have been indicted for larceny.

President McKinley and his party return to Washington on the Dolphin much benefited in health by their sail.

President McKinley is expected to revoke his predecessor's sweeping order directing a consolidation of pension agencies.

Ella Cooper, an artist, died in obscurity and want, from consumption, after having studied in France and Itaiy, and her body was taken to the Morgue.

The State Tax Commissioners will call upon the Assessors of several counties to explain the low valuation placed upon real estate in some parts of the State.

Mayor Strong called on Gov. Black at the Executive Mansion, in Albany, while the Governor was at breakfast. He asked that the nature of his visit be kept secret.

A transfer of nearly 600 convicts in Indiana's two penitentiaries was successfully accomplished yesterday. Trains left Michigan City and Jeffersonville simultaneously.

La Grande Fiesta de Yuma, Arizona, wound up with a bull fight. Capt. Garcia, toreador, was fatally hurt and many persons injured in the mad charge of an infuriated animal.

The Supreme Court of the United States denied the petition for a writ of certiorari in the Western Union-American Bell Telephone Company litigation, which involves $5,000,000.

A meeting of ministers at Hartford, Conn., received with coldness a suggestion from a Baltimore minister that they should denounce from their pulpits dancing, card playing, &c.

Judge Butler of the United States Court of Appeals at Philadelphia has decided that the estate of William B. Getty is entitled to recover the amount of an accident insurance policy. He had been charged with the renewal premium instead of paying it in cash.

The preliminary examination of Capt. Reed of the ship T. F. Oakes on the complaints of insufficient food during the recent voyage was resumed before Commissioner Shields, and several of the officers and seamen gave testimony for the prosecution.

The Department of Excise is receiving daily hundreds of applications for renewals of liquor-tax certificates. These must be in by April 16, or the saloon keeper, unless his application is sooner granted, must cease business on May 1 until his renewal is received.

Jack Chinn attended the session of the Kentucky General Assembly, at Frankfort. A shooting was done. It is predicted that Hunter or Henry L. Martin, a compromise Democratic candidate, will be elected to the Senate to-day. Personal encounters are looked for at any time.

The amendments to the Raines law to be adopted were made public at Albany. They define what it is to traffic in liquor, and what is to be understood by a hotel guest and club. Clubs incorporated before March 23, 1896, are to have certain privileges exclusive of those incorporated at a later date. Private rooms in bar rooms are abolished. The free lunch is restored, and more latitude is provided for those who enforce the law.

Page 6.

Charles Bary and P. J. Somers arrived in this city on their way to Washington to attend the rehearing of the McKee scrip claims, which involve land in Chicago valued at about $50,000,000.

Senator Foraker of Ohio is said to be a martyr to office seekers.

Paul Genz and John Mackin are to be hanged to-day in Jersey City.

The Council of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound met to discuss rules last night. Two new clubs were admitted to membership.

A cartridge placed on a car track in Prince Street exploded yesterday under a car-wheel, and the bullet broke a shop window, frightening several customers.

The date of the Irvington-Millburn handicap has been set for Monday, May 31. The comfort of spectators will be added to by the erection of a grand stand at the finish.

The Joseph H. Bauland Company, which recently purchased the store and stock of the Wechsler estate, in Brooklyn, yesterday bought out the Liebmann Company of the same city.

The Federal District Judge in Topeka has charged the Grand Jury to investigate the action of State Insurance Superintendent McNall in suspending the licenses of the Mutual Life of New York and other insurance companies.

At a conference of sound-money Democrats a plan for the local organization of the National Democratic Party was adopted. The first primaries are to be held May 5, and a declaration was adopted to be signed by those who join the organization.

John Wanamaker, in a letter declining to be a candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, cens res the relations of the Republican State Committee to the State Treasury, and calls upon the people to uproot "the present government of the bosses."

Page 7.

Gov. Black has written to William McCarroll, promising to give careful consideration to the protests against the Finn bill before acting on the measure.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs met in Washington and issued an address censuring the McKinley Administration and predicting triumph in 1900.

Page 9.

An anonymous postal card sent to Mrs. Behlen of Brooklyn stated that her daughter was dead. It proved to be a cruel hoax.

Page 13.

Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn returned from Cuba yesterday. He has secured a contract for $12,000,000 worth of improvements in Havana.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard intend to sail for Europe this week. When they return Mr. Shepard expects to take up the practice of the law.

Page 14.

Funeral services for the dead banker, Howard Potter, were held at Grace Church, and were attended by many friends.

George Williams was arrested in Hoboken for assaulting the editor of The Neue Zeitung, which has been promoting the re-election of Mayor Fagan.

Miss Grace Dinsmore, who said she had sold one of her fingers for "more than $1,000," left her hotel with all her digits where they grew.

Several alleged "bucket shops" were open yesterday, but it was said that evidence had been obtained by the police, and more raids might be expected any day.

Commissioner Roosevelt addressed the Congregational Clerical Union yesterday on police work and politics. Reporters were barred by a vote taken at the meeting.

The parade in Brooklyn yesterday of Buffalo Bill's rough riders caused a falling off in school attendance. The truant officers caught twenty-six boys near the show grounds.

The Baroness von Bulow of Dresden read a paper before the kindergarten workers of this city and Brooklyn, telling of the system of Froebel and the work of her aunt in teaching his doctrines.

This is election day in Jersey City. The clash between its Sheriff and Chief of Police about the appointment of deputies, and which threatened serious trouble if continued to-day, was settled yesterday.

The Graduated Nurses' Protective Association yesterday discussed a stringent bill for the licensing of trained nurses. When it is in final shape they will ask the Legislature to adopt it.

Grand Marshal Dodge, fearing the Grant Day parade may be unwieldy, will admit no more organizations applying after Thursday next. Some of the Grand Army men are indignant that they are not assigned the right of line and the Aldermen are angry because they were not allowed more grand stand seats.

The Citizens' Union took possession of its new headquarters, at 39 East Twenty-third Street. It also issued a circular showing the importance of combination to secure the best results for the city in the coming November election, and asking citizens to enroll themselves.

At the meeting of the New York Presbytery the resignation of the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, to enter the Protestant Episcopal Church, was accepted. The Warszawiak case was continued, pending the action of the session. There was some little controversy over a proposition to establish a new church at King's Bridge.

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MAMMOTH CAVE IN OHIO.

Discovery of a Vast Subterranean Passageway Which May Rival Kentucky's Wonder.

CASTALIA, Ohio, April 12.—A big cave has been discovered at the source of Castalia Creek. It apparently extends underneath this town. The entrance is as yet made with difficulty, but the splendor of the interior is marvelous when shown by the illumination of torches. The State Geologist will inspect the cave this week, after which the opening will be enlarged.

It is believed that this cave is connected with Perry's Cave, at Put-In Bay, and also with the Flat Rock Cave, which would make it extend over an area greater than that of Mammoth Cave.

CANADIAN HEROINE IN POVERTY

TORONTO, Ont., April 12.—Mrs. Abigail Becker, the heroine of Long Point, on Lake Erie, whose daring deed has been immortalized in Canadian song and story, is, it is said, in dire poverty. On a wild December night forty years ago she rescued a shipwrecked crew from the surf, when they had almost perished. The Ontario Legislature will be asked to grant a pension to Mrs. Becker.

ROCKEFELLER'S RICH GIFT.

Baptists Must Raise $236,000 in Order to Get $250,000 from Him.

CHICAGO, April 12.—At the Baptist Ministers' Conference to-day John D. Rockefeller's proposed gift of $250,000 to the Baptist ministry was the subject which consumed the greater portion of the morning. Mr. Rockefeller will make the donation for the purpose of liquidating the large indebtedness of the foreign and home missionary societies, with the provision that the Baptist ministry raise $236,000, the amount he requires raised to meet his proposition.

This amount will be gathered among the Baptists in the various cities of the United States. Chicago's apportionment is $10,000, $1,000 of which was pledged at the conference by the ministers. The latter will request their congregations to contribute the remainder.

BOLD ROBBERY IN YONKERS

A Daring Thief, in Broad Daylight, Seized $4,420 in a Bank and Made His Escape.

CASHIER FACED A REVOLVER.

Three Men Supposed to be Implicated in the Crime, Which Was Committed in a Most Public Part of the City—No Clues to the Criminals.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 12.—A bold, ingenious, and successful robbery was perpetrated at the Yonkers Savings Bank, at noon to-day.

In the very heart of the town, on South Broadway, stand the four banks of the place—the Citizens' National, the First National, the People's Savings, and the Yonkers Savings Bank, in a row on the east side of the street. The last named is the furthest south, and nearly opposite St. John's Episcopal Church. South Broadway is the most elevated business street in Yonkers, and the four banks literally overlook the police station and all the more populous part of the city. The street is usually crowded during business hours, and two policemen are kept on patrol in that neighborhood at all hours, with special instructions to keep watchful eyes on the banks.

The Two Visitors.

In such a situation as this, three unknown men, evidently experts in their line, made the Yonkers Savings Bank the object of their attack in broad daylight to-day. It was precisely 12:10 o'clock when a stranger entered the bank and asked Cashier Lyman Cobb, Jr., to change a dollar bill. Mr. Cobb took the bill and handed out a dollar in fractional silver currency. There was nothing unusual in the transaction, and in less than a minute the stranger walked away.

As he opened the door and stepped into the little vestibule, which is a part of the bank entrance, another unknown man came in. If the two spoke or exchanged any signal Cashier Cobb failed to observe it, and when the second man stepped up to the counter the official greeted him with a nod.

"I was to meet a gentleman here at 12 o'clock on a business matter," said the stranger. "As he does not seem to be here I will wait a few minutes."

"Very well," responded Mr. Cobb, pleasantly.

The visitor, in a perfectly cool and natural way, turned to one of the front windows and stood there, looking out upon the street. Mr. Cobb was at leisure, and walked around his table and desk to a window at the south end of the bank-room, remaining behind the counter all the time.

He was there three minutes when the stranger, who stood by the window near the front door, said that he would not wait any longer.

"The gentleman that I am expecting is named Williams," he said. "If he comes in, tell him that I will meet him here at 2 o'clock."

With that he went out. Mr. Cobb walked back to the central part of the bank office, intending to make a memorandum at the counter. Close to where the teller stands is a table about five feet long, which appears to be somewhat in the way when a person is moving across the office.

As Mr. Cobb was passing this table he saw under it something that looked like a dog. As he stepped back, he could see that the object moved. He stooped to get a clearer look, and as he did so a man sprang from the floor to an upright position and leveled a revolver at the cashier. It was all done in an instant, and Mr. Cobb was completely at the mercy of the robber before he had time to realize what was going on.

Facing a Revolver.

"If you say a word or make a move you are a dead man!" said the intruder, and he kept the weapon pointed in a threatening manner. In one hand the man held a large bunch of bank bills.

Mr. Cobb is seventy years of age, and is not in good health, though he has been able to attend to his duties at the bank. He was so completely unstrung at the occurrence that for a moment he had not strength to move or cry out. In this moment the robber backed out of the office door. Then he wheeled and bolted into the street. As he left the front door Mr. Cobb sprang to the counter and pressed a button which rang an alarm in the police station, a couple of hundred yards away. Then he followed the robber into the street. He saw the man running past St. John's Church, on Hudson Street, toward the New York Central Railway station.

There was no policeman in sight, but there were a dozen people moving along South Broadway, and at a new building facing the south end of the church four or five laborers were sitting on boxes and boards, eating their dinner from tin pails. The bare-headed old cashier waved his arms and called for help. Mr. Cobb is patriarchal in appearance. He is tall and slender, and his long hair is as white as snow. His face, which is an intellectual one, is almost as white as his hair. His black garments have a clerical cut, for he is in fact a deacon in St. John's and sometimes occupies the pulpit.

Flight of the Robber.

His excited manner, rather than any words that he was able to utter, attracted attention, but the robber had fled past the workmen and was down the hill and out of sight before anybody could be made to understand that the bank had been robbed. As the thief ran, he stuffed the handful of money into his clothes. The cashier knew that his bank had been robbed, but his ideas at the moment regarding the extent of the loss were vague. What energy he possessed was directed toward raising an alarm and capturing the robber.

In a very few seconds it was apparent to the old man that the thief would not be caught then, and he returned to the bank, followed by an eager throng. It did not take long to ascertain that the robber had seized a lot of the bills out of the money drawer, which was partly open and in confusion. A hurried estimate showed that the loss would not be far from $5,000, and it subsequently developed when the cash remaining in the bank had been counted and the accounts made up, that the amount taken was $4,420. This included checks for a couple of hundred dollars, which can hardly be negotiated by the robber.

The electric alarm brought a number of policemen to the scene on a run, but they were too late to see the fleeing robber, and the best that could be done was to hurry men in all directions and telegraph to all nearby railway stations. As there was no train out of Yonkers for thirty minutes, it was concluded that the miscreant and his accomplices were in hiding in the town, or had escaped by the use of horses or bicycles. Mr. Cobb could not give a clear description of any of the three strangers who had been in the bank. They were young men, he said, and his impression was that they were all medium or under sized. All the movements had been made so rapidly and he was so astonished at the boldness of the crime, that the appearance of the culprits was not well fixed in his mind. Acting on the best clues obtainable the detectives and police went to work with a will.

How He Got Into the Bank.

All who inspected the bank agreed that the man who took the money from the drawer must have entered while Mr. Cobb was looking out of the window. The cashier agrees with this theory. He says that while he was talking to the second man who came in, no one could have entered the bank office without being seen. There was only one way to get into the bank, and that was by the front door. There was but one way to get behind the counter also, and that was by a door at the north end of the counter.

The furniture is like that in the general run of banks. The room is 35 feet square, and the high black walnut counter runs from the south wall to within a few feet of the north side. There is a curve toward the north end of it, and then it extends eastward so as to inclose the bank office. Along the passage by the north wall is a door in the counter through which people enter the bank proper. A person entering through the front vestibule could easily slip into the jog at the north end of the counter without being noticed by a person standing in the extreme south part of the room.

Taking Mr. Cobb's account of the robbery as he was able to give it, Acting Chief of Police Frederick H. Woodruff came to the conclusion that there were three men in the crime. He is satisfied that they are "professionals," and is inclined to believe that they are Western men. He said to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the detectives on his force are pretty well acquainted with New York criminals, and that none of that class from New York have been seen about the place.

Theory of the Police.

His theory is that the three men must have been watching the movements of the bank officials for several days. Mr. Cobb's son, who is teller in the bank, leaves for dinner usually a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and if there are any of the other officers or employes about, they are in the Directors' room, in the rear, or in other parts of the building. As a rule, the aged cashier has been the only person behind the counter.

J. Henry Williams, Treasurer of the bank, and one of the oldest Directors, was at work on his papers in the rear room when the robbery was committed, but heard no sound. He was oblivious to the exciting circumstances transpiring around him until half the town had been aroused. The janitor of the building was on an upper floor eating his dinner. The careful calculations with reference to the best time for the robbery and the skill of the man who got behind the counter were proof in the Acting Chief's eyes that the culprits are experienced criminals.

Another thing bearing on this point is the fact that the robber who did the princ work, in the minute or two that he had behind the counter, grabbed the bills that were in the two end compartments of the money-drawer. It must have been within his knowledge that banks usually keep the bills of large denomination in one end of the drawer. In the Yonkers Bank the one-dollar bills were at one end of the drawer and the hundreds at the other. By grabbing at both ends the thief got the ones and the hundreds. All between these denominations were left, but the bills were rumpled somewhat. There was a single one-thousand-dollar bill in the end apartment with the hundred-dollar bills, and this the robber made away with also.

That the robbers were strangers, the police, as well as the bank officials, were confident, but that was about the extent of the clue that they had to start with.

Five Useless Arrests Made.

Five arrests were made by dark. The first man who was brought in gave his name as John H. Bush. He was arrested at Mount Vernon an hour or two after the robbery was committed. He had been in Yonkers, selling notions and looking for a situation as clerk. He was able to prove to the satisfaction of the police that he was in another part of the town when the robbery took place.

A little later, two photographers, who had been in the bank taking pictures, were arrested, but they were soon released.

Toward night a couple of book agents were brought in, but as there appeared to be no good reason for connecting them with the crime they were liberated after a thorough examination. Cashier Cobb saw all of the men, and said they were not the criminals.

Mounted policemen scoured the surrounding country all the afternoon. After the five arrests and other futile efforts the authorities were forced to the conclusion that the robbers were still in the city. The utmost vigilance is being exercised to apprehend them, and to-morrow the bank will offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest or information that will lead to the arrest of the criminals.

History of the Bank.

The Yonkers Savings Bank was chartered in 1854, and Mr. Cobb has been with it from the first. He has been cashier for thirty years. His brother, George W. Cobb, is Treasurer of the People's Savings Bank. Their father was Lyman Cobb, the lexicographer, whose school books were widely used. Cashier Cobb's son is well known in military circles from his connection with the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, of which he was Captain at one time. Robert P. Getty, now an invalid, is President of the Yonkers Savings Bank.

The institution has a surplus of $216,900 and deposits of nearly $3,000,000, so that the loss is not one that will in any degree affect its standing. Its building is a four-story brownstone, and very handsome and substantial. The bank has experienced two runs within the past sixteen years, both of which served to demonstrate its strength. The bank never keeps very large sums in its vault. It has connections in Albany and New York, where it keeps most of its cash on deposit. A large portion of its resources are in Government, city, town, and school district bonds.

The bank associates of the venerable cashier, as well as his family and immediate personal friends, feel that he had a lucky escape. The robbers undoubtedly expected to get a much larger amount of money, and if Mr. Cobb had remained at the window long enough to enable the intruder to pocket all the cash in the drawer the loss would have reached about $10,000. There was no great amount of money in the vault, which stood open in the same room.

Mr. Cobb was nervous to-night, but showed no serious effects of the great strain through which he had passed.

OVER MAYOR STRONG'S VETO

The Assembly Re-passes the Greater New York Charter Without Debate of Any Sort.

SUPPLEMENTAL BILLS ALSO.

No Mention Made of the Objections in the Mayor's Memorandum — Five Republicans, Mathewson, Reinhard, Robbins, Sanger, and Hill Vote in the Negative.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Assembly to-night passed the Greater New York charter over Mayor Strong's veto by a vote of 106 to 32. The proceeding occupied less than twenty minutes. The Assembly Chamber was crowded as it has been on hardly another occasion this session. The chamber was in disorder. Members were moving about, and there was a humming that made it difficult to understand clearly what business was in progress.

Many expected a contest over the charter, but it went through so quickly it is doubtful if all the spectators knew what was going on.

No speeches were made and no debate of any sort was had, the members forbearing to explain their votes to the extent that usually prevails. Not one of them said a word for or against the charter. The vote in favor of the charter was smaller than when it originally passed, because there were many absentees to-night. It had 118 votes when first passed.

At 10:10 o'clock, Mr. Nixon, the Republican leader, moved a call of the House, and the proceedings under that order occupied about eight minutes. The Speaker then announced that the charter had been returned with the approval of the Mayor of Brooklyn, the Mayor and Council of Long Island City, and with the disapproval of the Mayor of New York.

The messages which the Mayors had sent were not read, and no mention was made of the memorandum of objection which Mayor Strong had filed. The Speaker simply said: "The question is, Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the disapproval of the Mayor of New York?" and the roll call began at once. The vote was 106 yeas to 32 nays.

The Tammany members voted against the repassage, as did Republicans Mathewson and Reinhard of the annexed district, and Messrs. Robbins of Allegany, Sanger of Oneida, and Hill of Erie, who have been opposed to consolidation from the beginning.

The supplemental bills, which were also disapproved by Mayor Strong, were also repassed.

One of the supplemental bills passed was that of Mr. Austin amending the charter so as to make it conform to the present election laws of New York State.

Mr. Austin's bill, providing that that part of the County of Queens that is included in the Greater New York territory shall elect Supervisors to the general board of the county, was handed down, having been disapproved by the Mayor of New York and not acted upon by the Mayors of Brooklyn and Long Island City. Mr. Finn made the point of order that the bill could not be repassed, as two Mayors had not acted upon it.

The Speaker ruled the point of order not well taken, stating that the Constitution provides that the bills not returned with the action of the Mayor in fifteen days can be acted upon by the Legislature. The bill was passed by a vote of 87 yeas to 22 nays.

MRS. KENDIG DOES NOT MARRY.

Back in Chicago, Not Having Wedded Her Courier in Europe.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Mrs. John A. J. Kendig, whose reported engagement to her courier, Angelo Parelli, set Chicago society in a whirl last December, has returned, and is at the Newberry Hotel. But she comes back Mrs. John A. J. Kendig, and never will be Signora Angelo Parelli. The much-talked-of engagement is at an end.

The engagement was broken off at the request of her Chicago friends.

REFUSED TO DENOUNCE RUM.

Chicago Ministers Reject a Radical Resolution in Favor of Prohibition.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Chicago Presbytery, by a significant vote to-day, declined to go on record as a supporter of the prohibition of the saloon. A radical resolution of the Temperance Committee excited a vigorous debate, and it was rejected. An effort to substitute the objectionable declaration by the strong language of the General Assembly on the same subject was likewise rejected, and the Presbytery went on record with views on the temperance question that did not include committal to the policy of prohibition.

THINKS IT IS AN AIRSHIP.

Oscar D. Booth's Opinion of the Strange Object Seen by Chicagoans.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Oscar D. Booth of No. 158 South Peoria Street, who himself claims to have solved the problem of aerial navigation, firmly believes the strange object seen by Chicagoans is indeed an airship. He thinks the mysterious craft was made and is being operated by an inventor named Charles Clinton, residing at Dodge City, Ford County, Kan.

The airship theory set forth in Clinton's patent papers on file at Washington is a true though bungling solution of the problem, according to Booth. The fact that the curious object was first seen in Kansas strengthens Booth's belief.

The Chicago inventor has not seen the aerial ship, but wants no further proof than the word given by so many citizens.

Smoked Himself Crazy.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 12.—William Andruske has for years been in the habit of smoking from eight to ten packages of cigarettes a day. For some time past they have been affecting his mind. He became insane, and to-day his mania took a suicidal turn, and he tried to end his life by jumping from a third-story window. His wife restrained him until a policeman arrived.

Commencing Monday, April 12, 1897, D., L. & W. R. R. will run through Buffet sleeping cars to Chicago, leaving New York daily at 7:30 P. M., arriving in Chicago 9:00 P. M. following day. Dining car service west of Buffalo.—Adv.

A CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

Raid on the House of a Prince Reveals a Printing Press and Seditious Circulars.

LONDON, April 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says it is stated in well-informed circles that another nest of plotters was discovered there a few days ago in Sergius Street, one of the most fashionable thoroughfares. The police raided a private lodging house belonging to a well-known Russian Prince. The raid was made in the night, and the police found a secret printing press, with a mass of proclamations and a large quantity of other revolutionary literature.

A number of arrests have been made. Most of the suspects are young persons, and both sexes are included. There are no students among those arrested, but there is said to be at least one Government official.

It is understood that the conspiracy is in no way connected with the labor strikes, and it seems probable that there is a recrudescence of the old revolutionary movement.

GREAT FAMINE IN CHINA.

People Dying of Starvation by the Hundreds in the Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—According to advices brought by the Gaelic, natives in the vicinity of Ichang, China, are dying by hundreds of starvation.

The grain crop last year was almost a total failure, and as the people exchanged their maize for rice to last them through the Winter, food has been scant for a long time. Supplies are now completely exhausted, and the harvest of death has begun. The officials are making efforts to furnish food for the starving people by sending in rice, but the supplies they are able to contribute are so small and the number of those in direct need is so great that little good is accomplished.

WAR WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

Evidence that Great Britain Is Preparing for It.

LONDON, April 12.—The speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, at the farewell banquet tendered on Saturday to Sir Alfred Milner, the newly appointed High Commissioner of Great Britain in South Africa, has produced a great sensation, and the imminence of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is the common talk of the street.

A dispatch from Cape Town to-day confirms the report, apparently, of the dispatch of a British war vessel to Delagoa Bay. The British warship Raccoon sailed to-day from Cape Town under sealed orders. The officials there refuse to divulge her destination, but it is rumored that she is bound for Delagoa Bay, and the report is generally believed.

It was semi-officially announced this afternoon that the British troops going to South Africa are merely intended to relieve the regiments already there, which are bound for home at the expiration of their terms of foreign service.

POSSESSED BY THE DEVIL.

A Girl of Nineteen Said to be Ruled by the Evil One.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—Miss Mellie Logan, nineteen years old, was received for treatment to-day at the hospital, well-nigh insane, and the bruises upon her person showing ill treatment of the severest sort.

She affirmed that she had been tied and beaten by her stepfather, George Bone, assisted by his father, and the hospital authorities ordered an investigation. Her mother admitted the whipping, and with apparent good faith explained that for the last four years her daughter had seemingly been possessed of a devil, several, in fact. She had been treated as a patient at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and also by other physicians, both in Chicago and here, and finally the last physician suggested the lash as the only remedy for her tantrums. Whippings had been administered both by the mother and stepfather.

The girl was frequently seized with uncontrollable fits of rage, during which she dashed her head through windows, broke the furniture, and committed other excesses, and it was only when a switch was wielded vigorously that any control could be had over her. One physician affirmed that she was possessed of seven devils, and one put the number at twenty-one, but all were of opinion that the evil one had secured a good strong grip. The hospital physicians report that while the girl is in a pitiable condition, being nearly insane, she is tractable, and seemingly grateful for kindness shown.

THE WEATHER.

An area of high pressure is central in New England and extends westward to the Mississippi River. The pressure is also high generally in the Rocky Mountain districts. The storm central Sunday night in Oklahoma has moved northeastward to Iowa; it is attended by rain and thunder storms in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and will probably cause high winds on the lakes.

The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic States and the Rocky Mountain districts; it has fallen in the upper lake regions and the Mississippi Valley. The temperature is generally higher east of the Mississippi River and on the North Pacific coast; it has fallen throughout the Rocky Mountain slope.

The weather will continue fair near the Atlantic coast and throughout the Gulf States. Rain is indicated for the lake regions, the Ohio, and Upper Mississippi valleys, with clearing weather in the Missouri Valley. The temperature will be higher in the Atlantic States and lower in the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—Times.		
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	46	39	43
6 A. M.	47	35	42
9 A. M.	49	37	42
12 M.	50	47	47
4 P. M.	49	49	50
6 P. M.	46	45	48
9 P. M.	44	42	45
12 P. M.	43	43	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1896	47
Corresponding date for last twenty years	48

BALTINO STILL BLOCKADED

Turkish Reinforcements Are Now Said to be on Their Way from Diskata.

DYNAMITE USED BY INVADERS.

The Insurgents Have Taken Up Strong Positions in the Mountains—Troops Kept Under Arms Many Hours for Fear of More Trouble.

LARISSA, April 12—4 P. M.—The invaders continue to blockade Baltino. It is reported that Turkish reinforcements are now en route from Diskata.

The remainder of the insurgents have taken up strong positions in the mountains. The latest details at hand are that the invaders dynamited the Turkish posts opposite Phonika and Perliangia. The troops here were kept standing under arms until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as it was feared that the raid would hasten hostilities. There has been an outbreak of smallpox among the Turks, and many deaths are reported at Damasi.

THE GREEKS PARTICIPATED.

Regular Army Troops Took Part in the Recent Invasion of Macedonia.

ELASSONA, April 12.—The Turkish staff officer who was sent to Krania by Edhem Pasha to ascertain definitely with respect to the invasion reports that the presence of Greek regulars among the invaders has been positively proved, and that there is also good reason to believe that Greek officers of the regular army were in command.

He states, further, that the bands lie hidden during the daytime, and sally forth at night to fire upon the Turkish troops. Edhem Pasha's staff is greatly puzzled by these attacks. His officers say, "Let the Greeks make war or keep still." It is reported that the Greeks had 52 killed and the Turks 2, with 12 wounded. The latter belonged to the patrol posted on the edge of the forest, where the Greeks were in hiding. They were picked off by sharpshooters.

The report of the staff officer in question has been wired to Constantinople, and a reply is anxiously awaited. The Turkish forces here continue in excellent condition. The soldiers are obedient and willing, while the officers are actively engaged from sunrise until late at night. Many of them are in the saddle twenty hours out of the twenty-four.

LONDON, April 12.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Kalambaka says that at 2 P. M. to-day fighting was still going on a few miles west of Baltino. Many of the irregulars are returning to the frontier for food. This afternoon a Turkish Captain and his men, after heroic resistance, escaped from Baltino. Last evening there was a heavy fall of snow, and the irregulars were much exhausted with the cold, which was intense.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens says that the main body of irregulars was expected to fight a decisive battle at Grevena. The following is the text of their proclamation:

"Brothers and Soldiers of Christ and Liberty: We hoist the flag of liberty for the Greek countries. Under its shadow let us unite, having as a watchword 'Liberty or Death.' The justice of our cause is recognized by all free people. Blest by God, let us push onward. Brother Greeks, God is with us."

A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says that twenty battalions of reserves, which have been stationed on the Bulgarian frontier, will now be sent to the front, and 10,000 volunteers from Kossova will be forwarded to Janina.

Another irade orders the formation of three divisions to occupy, Uskub, Drizrend, and another frontier position.

Turkish emissaries in Bulgaria report that a Russian high staff officer recently inspected the chief strategical points, forts, frontier, and entire organization of the Bulgarian Army. He advised that preliminary notices be sent to the 1894 and 1895 reserves. Accounts from Servia show that everything there is ready for war in case it breaks out.

These communications, and others like them, have caused considerable alarm at the Yildiz Kiosk. It is also reported that the Grand Vizier, in his interviews with the Sultan, has been depicting the economic, social, and political situation of Turkey in the gloomiest colors.

THE RAID INTO MACEDONIA.

Difficulty of Obtaining a Coherent Story of the Events.

LONDON, April 12.—A special dispatch from Trikhala says that the Turkish garrison of Baltino, numbering about 800 men, which was besieged by the Greek insurgents, has cut its way through the Greeks, with a loss of thirty men killed. It is added that the fighting was stubborn. It was only at the fourth attempt that the Turks were able to issue from their barracks.

The insurgents, the special dispatch further states, continued their march into Macedonia, and have captured the town of Krania. Further, they pursued the Turks close to Cipria, which is only two hours' distant from Grevena.

Throughout the operations which have hitherto been so successful for the insurgents, the latter lost only three chiefs killed and had four men wounded, according to the special dispatch.

It is reported that Turkish frontier detachments yesterday fired on and killed a Greek private and a peasant who were carrying dispatches to Calcolivri.

The difficulty in obtaining a coherent story of the events which have recently taken place in Macedonia is partly due to a snowstorm and partly to the cutting of the telegraph wires for the stoppage of press messages, but it is evident the influence of the powers is employed to prevent an advance of the Turkish Army until the situation has become clearer.

The official feeling in St. Petersburg is strongly against Greece. A dispatch from that city to-day says that Turkey's attitude is regarded there as correct and irreproachable, while, on the other hand, the Greek raid is condemned by the Russians as being a fresh violation of international law, as completely alienating European sympathy, and as exposing Greece to the dangerous consequences of disregarding the warning note of the powers. This note is still unanswered.

While Greece is relying on the warning she gave that irregular bands were likely to cross the frontier, she disclaims responsibility for their action and is probably waiting to see whether a chance victory of the insurgents will provoke the Macedonians into rising against the Turks. In the meantime

Turkey is neglecting nothing which will give her an advantage in the coming struggle. The Sultan has just issued an irade accepting the Turko-Roumanian treaty of commerce, which the Turkish Government had hitherto rejected as being disadvantageous. Its acceptance was influenced by political motives.

A dispatch to The Evening News from Larissa says the fighting at Baltino lasted throughout Saturday and, late in the afternoon, the Turks were reported to have capitulated. The casualties on both sides were under 100. There is no news regarding the Turkish prisoners.

The insurgents, according to The Evening News dispatch, are without Commissariat, and are not supported by the Greek regulars. The idea of the insurgents, it appears, is to cut the Turkish communications between Macedonia and Epirus. If it is true that the insurgents have pursued the Turks to within a short distance of Grevena they are in a fair way to accomplish this object.

The Arta correspondent of The Evening News telegraphs that the war preparations of the Greeks there are being finally perfected. Troops have been advanced to the frontier and the military depots have been moved back to positions of safety in the rear.

Thirty English volunteers have arrived at Arta. They include among their number young Harris, the son of the British Admiral in Cretan waters.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN ITALY.

Her Position on the Cretan Question Approved by the Deputies.

ROME, April 12.—This was the fourth day of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the policy of the Government toward Crete and Greece, and the House was thronged. Baron Sonnino, who was Minister of Finance in the Crispi Cabinet, commended the action of the concert of the powers, the utility and importance of which, he claimed, was fully recognized. At the same time, the speaker thought Italy should take the initiative in permitting Greece to escape from the impasse in which she found herself.

The Marquis di Rudini, the Premier and Minister of the Interior, during the course of a long speech, pointed out that a vote approving the policy of the Government would not signify opposition to Greece, but would be in favor of liberty, justice, and the balance of power in the Mediterranean, thus tending to preserve the peace of the world. The Government, he continued, is solicitous of the true interests of the country, but is often forced to assume ungrateful responsibilities.

In conclusion, the Marquis di Rudini said: "We intervened in Crete with the sole object of being useful to the population of that island, and we are fully conscious of our duties."

A vote of confidence in the Government was then passed.

GREECE MUST RAISE MONEY.

Doubtful if the Raiders Have Done the Hellenic Cause Real Service.

LONDON, April 12.—The Times will print to-morrow the following dispatch from its Athens correspondent:

"Sober persons here doubt whether the raiders have done the cause of Hellenism any real service. It is inexplicable how the Ethnike Hetairia's forces continue their operations without any base. Their numbers alone require that they receive constant supplies of provisions and munitions of war. It is highly probable that they will soon find themselves in an extremely critical position. Should they succeed in the advance into Macedonia the army will insist upon following. Should they fail, then their defeat must be avenged.

"M. Delyannis, however, clearly explained to me to-day that if the Hetairia had not undertaken to cut the Gordian knot, the Government would have been obliged to have taken steps within a few days. Greece, he added, in the present state of her finances, could not maintain an army of 80,000 men for any length of time without enormous sacrifices, so that if there is to be fighting it must come immediately.

"The Government, forewarned by the Armenian massacres, has been saving gold for the last two years, and up to this point has not been compelled to have recourse to the money market. The rate of exchange, therefore, has not risen, and there is no intention of increasing the amount of forced currency. Nevertheless, additional funds must be provided immediately, and an internal loan is proposed. It will probably be covered. The Government has no news from the frontier of later date than yesterday evening, and the inference from this is that everything is quiet."

THE START OF THE INVADERS.

Religious Services Before the March of the Troops.

LONDON, April 12.—The Daily News will publish to-morrow the following description forwarded by its special correspondent yesterday, of the incidents attending the starting out of the Grecians who made the raid into Macedonia:

"After mass was said the order came to fix bayonets. Two representatives of the Ethnike Hetairia entered the square, bearing two costly silk flags with the society's symbol embroidered in the centre. Dr. Poltis of Volo delivered a stirring address, after which the men presented arms. Capt. Mylonas then dismounted and received the flags from the hands of the priests. Other Captains received smaller flags, and then the swearing in of the troops began.

"A priest raised aloft a magnificent gold cross while the oath of allegiance was read aloud. Each man, holding up his right hand, said 'Amen.' No sooner had the blessing been pronounced than the flags were raised aloft by the Captains and greeted with a deafening shout for war. The men then marched back to their quarters.

"The force was divided into companies of fifty men, each commanded by an experienced Macedonian or Epirote chief.

"There was a fair sprinkling of ex-officers and ex-non-commissioned officers of the Greek Army acting as leaders and subalterns. The columns were provided with buglers, and moved in obedience to perfectly familiar bugle calls. An excellent ambulance staff accompanied the corps, and a well-equipped commissariat. There was an abundant supply of cartridges and of dynamite. The men were provided with checks issued by the Hetairia, drawn payable at sight."

He Shot Young Schubert.

Because a number of small boys annoyed him by standing in front of his father's egg store, at 1,776 Lexington Avenue, Robert Moses, twenty years old, rushed out of the place with a revolver last evening and fired point blank at the boys. The bullet struck seven-year-old Edward Schubert of 160 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, inflicting a slight scalp wound. The boy dropped to the pavement, badly frightened, and soon after was carried into a near-by drug store. Later he was taken to the Harlem Hospital. Moses was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. He said that the crowd of boys had annoyed him so that he became excited, and discharged the revolver before he knew what he was doing.

The Lying-In Hospital Election.

The annual election of officers of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street, will be held to-morrow afternoon. The society elects a Board of Governors, and from among these the President, Secretary, and Treasurer are chosen.

The society has a plan of raising by subscription $25,000 annually, which will enable it to open two of the five wards which the new building is to contain as soon as the edifice is completed. There is already an assured income of $35,000 a year, and the additional $25,000 will enable the institution to care for 100 patients.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:40 A. M.—Railroad yard, Tremont; owned by Union Railroad Company; damage, $100.

8:20 A. M.—No. 507 Lenox Avenue; Patrick Reynolds; damage, $500.

9:45 A. M.—No. 78 Madison Avenue; William Urquhart; damage, $100.

1:15 P. M.—No. 406 East Seventieth Street; Andrew Kundle; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—No. 212 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Sarrian & Butler; damage, $200.

ENGLAND'S CRETAN POLICY

The Liberals Attack Great Britain's Action Strongly in the House of Commons.

SECRETARY CURZON'S ANSWER.

The Reasons Governing the British Course Explained to the House—It Insists on Adjourning for the Easter Holidays, as Usual.

LONDON, April 12.—Sir Charles Dilke, in the House of Commons to-day, said he believed the majority of the nation supported the Liberals in their views on the Eastern question. A blockade of the Piraeus, he contended, though it might upset the King and the Kingdom of Greece, could not restore order in Crete. While the Government's policy of granting autonomy to Crete was honest, it was not clear whether the other powers were equally honest in this matter. Both the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Greece had stated they were negotiating in regard to the future of Crete when they were brought to the verge of war by the action of the powers.

The speaker pointed out that the concert of the powers did not come into existence for the purpose of dealing with Crete, but for dealing with the Armenian question, with which the powers had been fruitlessly struggling for two years, when they were stirred out of sluggish action by the dispatch of Prince George of Greece with the Greek torpedo flotilla to the Island of Crete and by the landing of the Greek troops there. Sir Charles concluded with commenting upon the imbecility and helplessness of the concert until the King of Greece forced their hand.

Secretary Curzon's Answer.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replied for the Government. He said that Sir Charles Dilke complained that autonomy as proposed to Crete was not clearly defined, but the proclamation stated that it implied freedom from all control of the Turkish Government in the internal affairs of the island. He, therefore, could truthfully say there was no ground whatever for the suspicion of Sir Charles Dilke that this autonomy, which the Government desired to make ample and clear, was regarded from any other point of view by the other powers.

The withdrawal of the Greek troops from the Island of Crete, Mr. Curzon asserted, would open the door leading to an almost immediate and pacific settlement of the question.

Since the blockade, Mr. Curzon pointed out, many thousands of helpless and defenseless people had been protected by the forces of the powers, and their Admirals had done inestimable work in the relief of the beleaguered and the saving of lives. But, in the face of explicit warnings, the insurgents had persisted in their endeavors to starve out the Turkish garrisons at outlying posts, and obtain command of the outposts commanding the towns occupied by the forces of the powers. They had also tried to cut off the water supply, and had even engaged in fighting with the European troops. But, Mr. Curzon was glad to say, during the last few days the situation has become calmer.

In the meanwhile active discussions were proceeding between the powers relative to the question of appointing a government for the Island of Crete and instituting a militia on the basis of the autonomous constitution promised.

Mr. Curzon insisted that the Government had strained every nerve to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Turkey, which, he claimed, the Government could only regard as calamitous to Greece and as constituting a grave menace to the peace of Europe. The Government of Her Majesty, he continued, had shown the utmost forbearance and regard for the susceptibilities of all concerned, and had taken part in the joint declaration at Constantinople and at Athens to the effect that the aggressor would not be allowed to profit by such action.

Mr. Curzon assured the House that, from information which the Government had received, the raid into Macedonia was entirely unauthorized by the Greek Government and was not participated in by the Greek regular troops. Further, it had been disavowed by the Greek Government, and the Government of Turkey had announced that if the raid was not repeated Turkey would not treat it as a casus belli, as she might have done.

Mr. Curzon then paid attention to the Liberal leader. He said that in his speech at Monmouth in October last Sir William Harcourt advocated friendship with the other powers, but now he attacked the Government for adopting his suggestion. Mr. Curzon denied that the concert of the powers had been helpless. During the past few months, he insisted, the concert had saved Europe from a general war, had prevented greater bloodshed in Crete, and had localized the disturbance on the Grecian-Turkish frontier. He thought no one would deny that the policy of the Government, peace in Europe and the liberation of Crete, was a good one. But, if the opposition had an alternative, let the House hear it.

Sir William Harcourt Speaks.

In reply Sir William Harcourt said that, although the Government declined his challenge, he would not decline its challenge now made, though he was of the opinion the matter was of so great importance that it ought to have been discussed on a definite issue

Mr. Balfour, the Liberal leader continued, complained that his motion that Her Majesty be asked not to use her troops against Greece or the people of Crete was not sufficiently censorious, but, if the motion had been carried, it would have turned out the Government. What more did Her Majesty's Government want? Why did not the Government substitute for it a vote of confidence? The reason was, Sir William Harcourt said, that the Government would not face the question of the forces of the Crown being employed against Greece. Never before, he asserted, had a Government declined to meet such a motion or shrunk from such an issue, and it was now the duty of the opposition to record the views of the united Liberals.

The Government, continued Sir William, said its principles were liberty for Crete and peace for Europe, but, he asked, what sort of liberty for Crete? Was it the kind the Cretans desired? The explanations given, the speaker insisted, were not given in the House of Commons, but at smoking concerts, and it seemed to him that this showed a desire to disparage the House of Commons. Therefore he regretted the Government had undertaken to stifle discussion in the House as no Government had ever done before

England Is Giving All.

In the present concert of Europe, said Sir William, Great Britain seemed to be giving everything and getting nothing. The concert was started to protect the Armenians. Now the House was told by the Government that the Armenians must be abandoned, because, if the Turks were not allowed to massacre the Armenians, then the Christian powers would massacre each other. In Crete Great Britain had been backing the wrong horse and bombarding the wrong people. The powers had invaded a country not theirs, and were trying to impose a form of Government which the Cretans did not desire. The only difference between the actions of the powers and of Greece was that the latter had been invited by the Cretans and the powers had not been. If the powers should assent to annexation, there would be peace within twenty-four hours. Suppose autonomy were refused, did the powers propose to fight to compel its acceptance?

The Opposition would continue to adhere to the declaration that it could not be a party to a policy founded upon the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The House had been told that this principle of integrity was a part of the law of Europe, but the Opposition could not consent to have the policy of England controlled by that consideration. Other States than this great and free nation would never submit to the domination of that principle, and the Liberals would continue to offer it an unwavering and determined opposition.

Mr. Balfour Makes a Reply.

Mr. Balfour, replying, defended the Government's refusal to give a day for the discussion of a resolution so ambiguous. As to the right honorable member's (Sir William Vernon-Harcourt) accusation that the Government was violating a Parliamentary tradition, he desired to remark that a man who could make the Norwich speech outside the House of Commons, and then make the speech the House had just heard, had a view of his duty to the House of Commons which he (Mr. Balfour) had never known a responsible statesman to entertain before. The leader of the Opposition had said many hard things concerning the concert; but he had not said whether he desired England to tell the powers that she meant to resume her "splendid isolation" which he (Harcourt) attacked a year ago. The presence of the powers in Crete had the approval of the Porte. There was therefore no violation of international law. So far as the blockade itself was concerned, the leader of the Opposition was better fitted to discuss that, as a member of the Government which, in 1886, set the first example of a blockade like the present.

When the right honorable gentleman, Mr. Balfour continued, made use of the phrase "integrity of the Turkish Empire," he always spoke as though he meant the retaining of all the evils incident to Ottoman rule. But none knew better than he that the principle of integrity carried no such sequences. The central question was whether Great Britain had done more in the interest of peace and freedom by associating herself with the other powers than she could have done had she remained in isolation. The answer to this would be the judgment which should finally be passed upon the Government's policy.

England's Part in the Concert.

Proceeding to defend the Government's action in Armenia and Crete, Mr. Balfour said that if England had stool aloof from the concert, the result would not have been the offer of autonomy to Crete, an autonomy which, he was absolutely confident, would be given. He thought it unbecoming in the leader of the Opposition, himself an ex-Minister of the Crown, and, in all probability, a Minister of the future, to charge friendly powers with selfishness and with caring nothing for freedom or good government. If the powers gave a free hand to Greece, they could not refuse it to Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, or Roumania. No one attempted to disguise the danger inherent in the common action of six such different powers as divided Europe, but, while they could not work in absolute harmony in favor of peace and freedom, the British Government would be disregarding every tradition of the country, every tradition of honor, every tradition of sound policy, and every tradition of humanity, if it refused to bear its share in a difficult but not inglorious task. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Labouchere said that, in view of the thorough distrust felt in the Government, and of the serious crisis in the East, he did not think the eye of Parliament ought to be closed for a fortnight. He therefore moved that the House do not adjourn.

This motion was rejected by a vote of 210 to 40, and Mr. Balfour's motion to adjourn over Easter was carried. Only the Radical members supported Mr. Labouchere's proposal. The front Opposition bench and the other Liberals abstained from voting. A majority of the members of the House have already started for their holidays, and were, therefore, not present at the debate.

HUNTER HAD A BAD FALL.

Winthrop Chandler's Horse Threw Him Over a Four-Barred Gate —Hunt Club Notes.

There has been no serious accident in the Meadowbrook Hunt this season up to date, but in the run from the kennels toward Westbury on Saturday Winthrop Chandler had a narrow escape. The going was slippery on account of rain on Friday, and the scent was heavy for the same reason.

It was a drag run, and the trail led over some stiff hunting country. Mr. Chandler was in the van, and coming to a four-barred gate, his horse stumbled, threw his rider over the gate, and turned a complete somersault over it. He landed on Mr. Chandler's thighs, but before his struggles could injure the hunter, the grooms had come to the rescue. Mr. Chandler escaped with a slight shaking up.

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Mrs. James L. Kernochan rarely misses a run of the Meadowbrook Hounds. Before her marriage Mrs. Kernochan (Miss Eloise Stevenson) was known as the most daring horsewoman in the Hempstead colony. She is more cautious now, but she is as fond as ever of a lively run.

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Maxwell Stevenson, Kinsley Magoun, E. Willard Roby, Perry Tiffany, William C. Hayes, the gentleman jockey; Harry Payne Whitney, C. C. Baldwin, C. Albert Stevens, H. L. Herbert, Harry Page, and Ralph N. Ellis are among the most ardent of the fox-hunters in Hempstead.

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The Westchester Hunt will meet this afternoon at 4:30 at Hartsdale. The train which meets the hunting party leaves the Grand Central Station at 3:40 o'clock. William Iselin is the Master of Hounds.

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Louis J. Francke, one of the strong players on the team of the Rockaway Polo Club, has returned from Europe. While on the other side he gained valuable information about playing with the ball and mallet. He will wield the mallet for the dark-blues this season.

GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT

Several Interesting Events Scheduled in Riding Academies.

Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery, National Guard, State of New York, will give the members of the Battery their last drill, prior to the grand military tournament, at the Central Park Riding Academy on Friday night. The tournament will be held next Monday night at the Armory, 334 to 344 West Forty-fourth Street.

The entertainment will begin with a review of the battery by Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, after which there will be special exercises by picked squads. Capt. Wendel's men are well known for their proficiency, and it is probable that their tournament will be a big success. The patrons of the Central Park Riding Academy, who have had an opportunity of seeing the men drill, will be on hand at the tournament. After the exercises there will be dancing.

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The final indoor ride of the season at Durland's Riding Academy will be given on Saturday night, when the riding instructors will be tendered a benefit ride. The affair is an annual one, and the second held at the academy. It will be a mounted tournament, and in order to insure success, the various riding clubs at the academy and the Rough Riding Club of New York have consented to give their aid.

The programme is a good one, and will be in twelve numbers. Col. Charles L. Valley, the veteran Kentucky horseman, will give an exhibition in high school. There will be tandem riding and driving, high jumping by W. S. Elliott, a game of jeu de barre. The members of the Rough Riding Club will give a sham battle in costume, one half representing the Turkish army, and the other the forces of King George.

The battle promises to be a lively one. All of the boxes for the evening have been sold. Among the box holders are Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, George Clausen, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Richard Halsted, Dr. Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. D. Bristol, Col. Adrian Busch, and Gen. Eckert.

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The annual meeting of the New York Riding Club will be held on Tuesday evening, April 27, at the clubrooms in Durland's Academy. The club has not yet decided to give its usual closing exhibition ride this season.

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The Thursday night rides of the First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., are still kept up at the Central Park Riding Academy. It is probable that the schedule will be lengthened until June. There are fifty members in the corps.

***

District Attorney Olcott is a very busy man nowadays, but he still manages to find time at least twice a week to take a canter through the Park before breakfast. He is always accompanied by Mrs. Olcott on these trips

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Bishop Potter rides every day in the week, except Sunday. His handsome bay cob, St. George, a heavily built animal, but a stylish one, is ready for him every morning at the Central Park Riding Academy.

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Dr. Henry Loomis has purchased two new mounts, one for himself and another for Mrs. Loomis.

A FENCE RUSH AT YALE.

The Freshmen Hold Their Ground and the Sophomores Give It Up.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—The sophomore class of Yale held its meeting to-night to select a fence orator, and Edward Theodore Noble was chosen. He hails from Wichita, Kan., and was the freshman fence orator last year.

While the sophomores were in session, the freshmen took the fence, sitting on it for the first time. The sophomores rushed out after electing Noble, and tried to dislodge the freshies, but the 1,900 men held the fence till the sophs gave up the struggle. The rush was not fierce.

DAVIS ISLAND IS IN DANGER

The Raging Mississippi Threatens to Break Down the Levee Which Protects It.

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF AREA

The Island Inhabited by 2,500 People —A Steamer Plying Up St. Francis River with Food and Forage—A Relief Boat Sinks in North Dakota—Rising at Cairo.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.—The mighty sweep of the waters south of Vicksburg has at last had its effect upon the lower levees, and to-night a telegram from Tallelah, La., reports that the levee which protects Davis Island has given way, and the island in all probability will be flooded. Twenty-five hundred people inhabit Davis Island, which consists of about 5,000 acres of land. The place is situated in Warren County, Miss.

Throughout the upper delta the flood situation shows little change since last reports. The work of Government relief has been actively inaugurated. Many poor people are being fed and housed at Greenville, Rosedale, Helena, Friar's Point, and other points along the river. A relief steamer is now plying up the St. Francis River with food and forage for man and beast.

At Helena, the river has fallen two-tenths of a foot in the past twenty-four hours. The weather observer at that point says to-night that a steady fall will be noted in the river, despite the rise at Cairo and upper river points. The Williamson crevasse has widened considerably, but the velocity of the water has been checked, and no further breaks are feared.

At Greenville the river is stationary to-night. Capt. H. C. Martin, representing the Secretary of War, arrived at Greenville to-day, and is thoroughly investigating the needs of the overflowed sufferers in that territory. Fully 3,000 negroes in Washington County alone are penniless and must be taken care of.

At Memphis the river is falling slowly, the Weather Bureau to-night reporting a fall of one-tenth of a foot in the last twenty-four hours.

The river at Cairo and points north is rising.

TORNADO IN ARKANSAS.

Plantations Near Hamburg Stripped of Houses and Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. April 12.—A special from Hamburg, Ark., says news has been received of a tornado, which devastated the country near the Ouchita River.

Several plantations were swept clear of houses and stock.

The wind was followed by hail, which destroyed crops.

RELIEF BOAT SUNK.

Her Side Ripped Open by Ice, and Passengers Had to Row Home.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 12.—The Government steamer Ogemaw, which started down the river Saturday night on a relief expedition, lies right side up, sunk in about twelve feet of water, seventeen miles below here. The boat was unable to get more than eight miles down the river, when her side was ripped open by the rapidly moving ice.

She was run into shallow water, where she quickly grounded. The crew, with Col. Jones, remained to look after the craft. The Grand Forks citizens, by rowing some miles in an open boat, wading several others, and using a hand car for the rest of the distance, finally arrived home.

Many of the farmers who were seen are living in the second stories of their houses, but, with one exception, had plenty of food and fuel. Most of the destitution and distress is at a point some miles beyond the furthest reached by the steamer.

MISSOURI ON THE RAMPAGE.

Higher at Omaha than It Has Been Since the Flood of 1881.

OMAHA, Neb., April 12.—The Missouri River has risen rapidly here since Saturday and is higher now than at any time since 1881, the year of the great flood. At noon the Government gauge showed 14.1 feet above mean low-water mark.

At the pumping station, seven miles up the river, where the channel is confined, the gauge shows 16.8 feet. The water is spreading over the bottoms and the factories along the river banks are taking steps for their protection. The water is still rising.

A NEW ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Only a Few Architects Are Asked to Submit Plans.

Upon the recommendation of the Fine Arts Federation, the Academy of Design has decided to hold a limited competition, confined to five architects or firms of architects, for the plans of the new Academy building to be erected upon the site recently purchased at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Cathedral Boulevard.

The Academy will accordingly ask the following, and no others, to submit plans: George B. Post, Carrere & Hastings, Ernest Flagg, Babb Cook & Willard, McKim, Mead & White, and H. J. Hadenbergh.

WENT YACHTING TOO EARLY

Friends of W. E. Pearl and E. Fish Asked Explanations.

W. E. Pearl and Edmund Fish, members of the Atlantic Yacht Club, went to Port Jefferson Saturday and started in a naphtha launch for Morris Heights, where the launch is to be overhauled. A stiff wind was blowing all the afternoon.

The two ardent yachtsmen were chilled through. They landed safely in New York, and yesterday, with faces as red as lobsters, they were kept busy on the Stock Exchange explaining what had happened to them. They will wait for a few weeks before they try any more yachting.

The Hiawatha, Charles Fleischman's new steam yacht, will be launched next Tuesday at Morris Heights.

Protest Against Ellsworth Bill.

A mass meeting of photo-engravers to protest against the Ellsworth Anti-Cartoon bill was held last evening in Clarendon Hall. Resolutions were passed stating that if the bill should become a law it would legislate out of existence half of the photo-engraving business in this State.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, April 12.—H. C. Hurd's flour and grist mill at Lowville burned this morning. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $5,000.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The five-story building occupied by the St. Louis Refrigerator and Wooden Cutter Manufacturing Company was damaged $60,000 by fire to-day.

DANBURY, Conn., April 12.—A large barn at Ridgebury, the property of Gilbert Reholds, was destroyed by fire. Nine cows, two horses, and three swine were burned to death. The barn was occupied by John Chambers. Total loss, $10,000.

BUFFALO, April 12.—Fire in 297-301 Washington Street to-day did $10,000 damage. The loss will fall equally on the Sherman estate, owners of the building; on Bernhardt Brothers, wine merchants, who occupied the ground floor, and on Irish and English, furniture dealers, who had stock on the upper floors.

AT THE HOTELS.

H. B. Ledyard of Detroit, Mich., is at the Manhattan.

Frank Magan and Frank Swan are at the Buckingham.

Senator Coggeshall of Waterville, N. Y., and Assemblyman John Grant of Margarettville, N. Y., are at the Metropole.

T. Murray Swinyard of Gilbertsville, N. Y.; William E. Meats of England, and A. L. Cobb of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Windsor.

J. G. F. Slee of Elmira, N. Y., E. Stuart Williams and S. Randall Williams of Rome, N. Y.; S. D. Coykendall of Rondout, N. Y., and H. H. Fay of Boston are at the Holland House.

Walter H. Wilson of Chicago, R. B. Blodgett of Boston, Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, N. Y.; John C. Russell of Louisville, Ky., and H. P. Godwin of Washington, D. C., are at the Waldorf.

H. G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y.; N. E. Young of Washington, D. C.; R. R. Quay of Pittsburg, Penn.; ex-Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia; Andrew D. White of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mrs. Stanley Matthews of Washington, D. C., are at the Fifth Avenue.

Charles Bard of Norwich, Conn.; Judge N. Shipman of Hartford, Conn.; A. J. Miller of Providence, R. I.; H. A. Morgan of Aurora, N. Y.; W. B. Plunkett of Adams, Mass.; Dr. B. C. Blodgett of Northampton, Mass.; Thomas S. Nowell of Boston, Mass.; Joseph Dixon of St. Louis, Judge H. M. Washburn of Springfield, Mass., and Charles F. Kendall of Camden, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Matheimer, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. D. Blasingham, silks and velvets; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Baker & Ginsberg, Baltimore, Md.; A. Baker, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics and linens; J. C. Watson, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Beifeld, Joseph, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Beifeld, cloaks and suits; 115 Spring Street; Stuart House.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rogatz & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. Rogatz, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, silks and velvets; 108 Worth Street.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Berkson, Hughes & Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Hughes, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brafman, Burger & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Burger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. Brown, prints; Hotel Imperial.

Carey, Payne & Smith, Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Carey, dry goods; 88 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Case & Rugglies, Athens, Penn.; J. A. Ruggles, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Pease, flannels; J. A. Kelly, linens; D. Litt, canton flannels, hats, and wraps; 115 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Douglass, Thomas & Davidson, Atlanta, Ga.; P. Douglass, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Feder, H. & G., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. R. Osborn, white goods and linens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. S. Burgesser, retail furs; 104 Worth Street.

Friedman, N. & M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Waters, notions and laces. Plaza Hotel.

Goodfellow, R. S. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss I. Clark, ladies' and infants' wear; 407 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, dress goods and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hargadine, The, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. P. Donahoe, domestics; 115 Worth Street.

Haven, The, & Geddes Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; R. Geddes, furnishing goods; R. P. Geddes manufacturing department; F. P. Geddes represents; 258 Church Street; Gilsey House.

Henshell, C. W., & Son, Winchester, Va.; C. W. Henshell, notions and carpets; Continental Hotel.

Higgins, F. W., & Co., Olean, N. Y.; F. W. Higgins, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. M. Lindsay, ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street.

Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass. Miss Brown, dress goods and laces; 290 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson, Oglesby & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; S. Jackson, notions; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Brown, knit goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Ladd, G. M., Worcester, Mass.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lansburg, The J., Company, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Boyd, furniture; Grand Hotel.

Malby, Nicely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Cloutelle, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Meekins, Packard & Wheet, Springfield, Mass.; A. Packard, carpets; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Neal, cloths and carpets; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; D. E. Bernheimer, dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Printz, cloaks and suits; 461 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Miss M. A. Madden, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. C. Byrne, domestics and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Knoblock, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. Eiseman, domestics; 53 Franklin Street.

Rothschild, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Rothschild, woolens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Saul, clothing; Barrett House.

Shillito, The John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints; 56 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Schoenan, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenan, woolens and linens; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & McCord, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. L. Smith, domestics; 258 Church Street.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, silks; Mr. Miller, crockery; 115 Worth Street.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Barrett House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Strauss, dry goods and notions; 376 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Iglauer, prints and woolens; 53 Franklin Street.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sutton, domestics and prints; St. Denis Hotel.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss E. J. Morse, millinery; Miss Ruth Taylor represents; Parker House.

Tregellus, Hertel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Hertel, domestics and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Syclemore, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Walsh, J.; Troy, N. Y., hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Weed, Colburn & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Colburn, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks and velvets; 338 Broadway; Sinclair House.

Bequest for the German Hospital.

A. H. Stolber, executor of the estate of John Roth, yesterday paid to A. J. Rolle, Treasurer of the German Hospital, $10,645, which Mr. Roth bequeathed to that institution. The executor added a personal gift of $50 for the erection of a tablet in memory of Mr. Roth.

GRAND OPERAS NEXT SEASON

Maurice Grau with the De Reszkes Will Meet the Proprietors of the Metropolitan To-day.

PROSPECT NOT ENCOURAGING.

Many Stars of the Company Cannot Be Engaged for Next Winter—The Reported Engagement of Anton Seidl as Manager Denied.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company will meet Maurice Grau, Edward Lauterbach, and Jean de Reszke at the Opera House to-day at 4:15 P. M. Robert Goelet is now in Europe, but George S. Bowdoin, George G. Haven, and William C. Whitney all expect to be on hand to represent the Opera House Company. The result of this meeting will practically decide whether the corporation of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, will give opera in this city next season.

The question is altogether one of securing artists, and the outlook from this point of view is certainly gloomy at present. Said Mr. Grau last night:

"As I remarked before, if I cannot give opera of the standard that has been thus far maintained, I have no desire to give it at all. At present it looks as if we must lose our best artists, and it is very doubtful that I enter the field next season.

"With Calvé absent, the de Reszkes absent, and Melba probably absent, there is not much to hope for."

"Have the de Reszkes positively decided not to sing in America next Winter?" Mr. Grau was asked.

"They have not made their intention in the matter public," was the answer. "But they have intimated to me that they would devote next season to the Continent. However, they have made similar declarations before, and have changed their minds at the last moment, so that I feel uncertain. Calvé will certainly not appear with us next year."

Mr. Grau said that it was uncertain where he would manage opera for the season of 1898. In regard to the rumor that the Metropolitan Directors might engage Anton Seidl as salaried manager for next year, he said that there had never been the slightest intimation that a change of management would be desired. "They want me to give opera," said he.

A man who is prominently connected with the transactions of both the Metropolitan Company and Mr. Grau's firm said last night that the idea of securing Mr. Seidl in Mr. Grau's place had not even been mooted among the directors.

"Mr. Seidl might make an excellent musical director," said he, "but whether he would as readily fill the position of manager I do not know."

Robert Dunlap, President of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, said last night that he knew nothing about the rumor regarding Seidl, but believed it had no foundation in fact. G. G. Haven, President of the Metropolitan Company, also expressed his ignorance of the report.

It was learned last night that the indisposition which prevented Mme. Calvé from singing Margu

RAINES AMENDMENTS PASS

The Senate Reaches a Vote at 2 o'Clock After a Long Night Session.

THE YEAS, 32; THE NOES, 15.

An Emergency Rule Limiting the Debate to Two Hours Adopted After an Obstinate Protest from the Democrats—Opposition Expected in the Assembly.

ALBANY, April 13.—At 2:20 o'clock the bill amending the Raines liquor-tax law was passed by a vote of 32 to 15, Senators Wieman and Lamy voting with the minority.

The Senate began its session to-night with determination to pass the amendments to the Raines law if the entire night were required for the business. The Democrats made as obstinate a fight as they could, and it was nearly 11:30 before the consideration of the bill could be reached. At that hour Mr. Raines declared that the amendments would be passed, if it required a session until daylight.

The consideration of the bill embodying the amendments was hurried by a suspension of the rules, which was characterized by the minority as revolutionary and being the most radical method of "jamming" a bill through which has yet been seen. Mr. Raines had given notice that he would move to suspend the rules, but, as that motion would not have been reached until near midnight, a new method was tried.

A recess of the Senate was taken, and the Committee on Rules brought in a new rule limiting debate to two hours, and providing that a vote should then be taken without discussion or explanation of votes. The same rule proposed to limit debate on the adoption of the rule to half an hour. Against this the Democrats made violent and prolonged protest, holding that it was an overturning of all parliamentary practice to thus limit the debate on a rule which itself provided the time it might be discussed before the Senate had adopted the rule.

The fight on this, with the parliamentary tactics, consumed the time until past 11 o'clock.

A rule was finally found which covered the case to allow the Committee on Rules to govern its own action, and the majority adopted the report and began consideration of the bill.

While the Senate was having its fight the chamber was crowded with visitors and members of the other house. One of the spectators was Secretary George R. Manchester of the New York County Republican organization, who was said to be here to attempt to organize the Republican Assemblymen from the cities against the amendment taxing clubs.

A conference was called of the members from New York, Kings, Erie, Albany, Onondaga, and Rensselaer Counties, to be held at the Kenmore Hotel to discuss the possibility of beating the bill. As it was near midnight when the Assembly adjourned, this was postponed until to-morrow night. The claim is made that more than sixty members of Assembly are opposed to the amendments, though it is considered doubtful if the Republicans will show the nerve necessary to stay out of a caucus.

DEBATE LIMITED TO TWO HOURS.

Senate Suspends the Rules in Order to Pass the Amendments.

ALBANY, April 12.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the Senate to-night, Senator Raines, in accordance with the notice given by him last week, moved to suspend the necessary rule, so that the Senate could go into the committee of the whole and discuss the proposed amendments to the Raines liquor-tax law.

Senator Cantor raised the point of order that the motion could not be made except by unanimous consent or in the order of motions and resolutions.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff declared the point of order well taken, and Senator Raines moved that a recess of ten minutes be taken in order that the Committee on Rules might meet and incidentally report an amendment to the rules to meet the emergency.

On this motion Senator Cantor said that it was but another scheme on the part of the majority to rush the amendments to the liquor law through the Senate without giving the Senators or any one else an opportunity to learn what the amendments proposed to do.

Senator McCarren said that Senator Raines would gain nothing by having the Committee on Rules report an emergency rule because under the rules of the Senate the report of the Committee on Rules could be debated for six hours, and more time would be lost by taking a recess for that purpose than would be if the Senator (Raines) waited until the order of motions and resolutions was regularly reached. Without further debate Senator Raines's motion for a recess was carried by a party vote of 30 to 12.

The Chair then declared the recess, and the Committee on Rules, composed of Senators Ellsworth, Raines and Cantor, repaired to the office of the Lieutenant-Governor to prepare the necessary rule. The recess was taken at 8:57 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later the session was resumed and Senator Ellsworth presented the report of the Committee on Rules.

Senator Cantor objected to the reception of the report on the ground that the report of the Committee on Rules could not be received until the reports of committees were regularly in order. After some parliamentary debate as to the construction of the rules the Lieutenant Governor asked Senator Cantor if he presented his objection in the shape of a point of order. Senator Cantor replied in the affirmative.

Suspension of the Rules.

Some further debate on parliamentary lines followed, and Senator Cantor withdrew his point of order, and the report of the committee was received. It provided that one half hour be permitted for debate on the rules, and the rule reported suspending certian rules which would admit of the consideration of the Raines law amendments at once, with two hours to close the debate on the amendments.

Senator Cantor raised the point of order that the rules could not be amended unless the report of the committee be laid on the table for one day. Another lengthy parliamentary debate followed, in which Senator Cantor's point of order was lost sight of.

An amendment to the rules by Senator Raines, striking out Rule 45, was declared in order and the amendment was adopted. Senator Cantor renewed his point of order at this point and another debate followed.

At this point, after an hour and a half had been consumed in debate on the question of the consideration of the rule, Senator Raines raised the point of order that the time for debate had elapsed under the rule reported.

The Chair decided that point of order was not well taken. For the purpose of debating the point of order, Senator Raines appealed from the decision of the Chair.

In speaking on his appeal, Senator Raines started off by saying: "Regardless of what the minority are trying to do at this time I will say that they will stay here until this business is transacted."

"That is a threat," yelled Senator McCarren.

Senator Guy raised the point of order that the remarks of Senator Raines were a threat, and, therefore, were unparliamentary. "It is an insult," said Senator Guy, "and a brazen piece of impudence to the Senate of New York State for a Senator to make such a threat as that." This point of order was not decided.

Senator Raines continued his remarks in a lengthy argument to sustain his point of order, which was not well taken, and when he concluded he withdrew his appeal from the decision of the Chair. Points of order were raised in rapid succession without any definite decision being arrived at.

Senator Ellsworth moved to close debate on the adoption of the report. Senator Guy raised the point of order that the rules reported were not in operation, as they had not been adopted, and debate could not be closed until after six hours' debate had elapsed, which was provided for in the rules. This point of order was decided as not well taken.

Senator Cantor appealed from the decision of the Chair, and Senator Ellsworth moved to lay the appeal on the table. Senator Cantor called for the yeas and nays, and Senator Ellsworth's motion was carried by a vote of 31 to 13. The question was then on the motion for the closing of debate.

At this point Senator Grady asked if there could be any objection to making the liquor tax law amendments a special order for to-morrow morning after the reading of the journal.

Closing the Debate.

Senator Raines said he would be forced to object, because it was absolutely necessary for the amendments to be passed at once for the expedition of the business of the State Excise Department. The motion to close debate was then carried—31 to 12.

The question was next on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules. Senator Cantor renewed his point of order to the effect that the report of the Committee on Rules could not be adopted, if it changed any existing rules, unless it be laid on the table for one day. This point of order was not well taken, and Senator Cantor appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Senator Ellsworth, after some debate, moved to lay the appeal on the table, and this motion prevailed, 32 to 13. Point after point of order was made, but was not decided. Motions to adjourn were defeated, and the question to adopt the rules reported by the Committee on Rules was finally put to a vote. On the roll call Senators Cantor, Grady, and Guy vigorously protested against the "autocratic" action of the majority, but the motion prevailed by a strict party vote.

At 11:25 o'clock Senator Raines moved the consideration of the bill, and a debate then followed as to where the bill belonged.

Senator Cantor declared that it should be considered in the Committee of the Whole. Senator Raines replied that the rules just adopted required the consideration of the bill in open Senate. The bill was finally declared to be in general orders. Senator Humphrey was called to the chair, and, at 11:30 P. M., the debate on the bill was started.

After the first section had been read by the clerk, Senator Cantor moved to amend it by exempting clubs from taxation. Senator Cantor said that the proposition to tax clubs was against the wishes of the people and the opinion of the public press. Senator Raines interrupted to say that the press favored the taxing of clubs.

Senator Cantor denied this and said that the only papers which favored the proposition were the few papers up in Canandaigua which were controlled by the Senator from the Forty-second, (Raines.) It was absolutely ridiculous, he contended, to place clubs on the same basis as saloons.

At 1:30 A. M. Senator Raines moved that the committee rise and report favorably on the amendments. There was a discussion for a few minutes, and the bill was then progressed. No vote was taken on the amendment of Senator Cantor, and it was ignored.

At 1:50 A. M. the amendment of Senator Cantor to exempt all clubs from taxation was defeated by a vote of 30 to 14.

At 2 o'clock the amendments were placed on final passage.

Senator Cantor offered an amendment exempting clubs from taxation. Senator Grady spoke at length, asserting that the law was the most disreputable ever put on the statute book.

Senator Raines took the floor at 1 A. M. and made an elaborate defense of the amendments.

PARTY MEASURE DEFEATED.

Thirty-four Republican Assemblymen Vote Against Mazet's Bill Regarding Misdemeanors.

ALBANY, April 12.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Ives of St. Lawrence offered the following resolution which was adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, Thirty-six years ago to-day the opening guns of the rebellion of 1861-65 began thundering upon the walls of Sumter;

"Resolved, That in view of this fact the Assembly of the State of New York extend to the surviving soldiers and sailors who took part in that important event, and to those who imperiled their lives in the bloody war which followed, its most sincere and heartfelt greeting upon this thirty-fifth anniversary of that great and important event. May they live long and prosper, and may the years which are still allotted to them be filled with comfort and pleasure."

Mr. Mazet's bill providing that hereafter trials for misdemeanors in the City of New York shall not be sent from the Court of Special Sessions to the General Sessions where the trial can be held before a jury came up for passage as a special order. Mr. Dempsey's amendment made to the bill last week, which provided that misdemeanants tried before the New York Court of Special Sessions could demand a jury trial, was first taken up. Mr. Dempsey defended his amendment, arguing that any bill passed to prevent a misdemeanant from having a jury trial would be unconstitutional. After a brief argument on the bill, Mr. Nixon moved the previous question, and the amendment was defeated by a vote of 67 nays to 58 yeas.

There were too few members in the House to pass the bill. A call was ordered, and the members who were in other parts of the building were brought in. The bill was then lost without further debate by a vote of 69 nays to 62 yeas.

The Republicans who joined with the Democrats in voting against the bill, which had been made a Republican party measure, were Addis, Adler, Armstrong, Brennan, L. E. Brown, Degnan, Downs, Eldridge, Fish, Forrester, Garby, Gilleland, Gorham, Gott, Graves, Gray, Hughes, Husted, Knaup, Koster, Leversee, McLaughlin, Miles, Murray, Pierce, Robbins, Roehr, Sheldon, Soper, Springer, J. J. Sullivan, Van Cott, Wells, Wilson, and Zimmerman.

To Redivide a War Assessment.

Mr. Hoe's bill dividing among the several counties of the State an amount of money assessed in 1862 was advanced to third reading. In 1862 the State was assessed $2,200,000 to help support the United States Government in carrying on the war. Later the United States refunded the amount and it was distributed among the counties. This bill provides that the sum shall be re-divided. It was claimed by the persons favoring the bill that the former division was not fair and equal, and they desire a new division, by which each county shall get a share of this money, proportionate to the amount taxed in 1862. If the bill is passed, large cities like New York and Brooklyn will have to refund some of the money given them under the former division.

The Assembly passed the bill of Mr. Armstrong, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the ballot machines of the State and report upon them to the Secretary of State, and the bill of Mr. Goodsell, to abolish Coroners' juries, and providing that the Coroners shall perform the juries' duties.

The Assembly at 12:35 adjourned until to-morrow.

BILLS PASSED THE ASSEMBLY.

Local Measures of Importance Among the Number.

ALBANY, April 12.—These bills have passed the Assembly:

Mr. Roehr—Providing for the reimbursement of extraordinary expenses and disbursements paid and incurred by the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, other than those residing in the County of Kings.

Mr. Cain—Extending the fire limits of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the manner and time for opening bids for the new city and county building in the City of New York.

Mr. Reinhard—Providing for the payment for certain lands taken to increase the supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

Mr. Reinhard—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to transfer the unexpended balance of the appropriation made to the Department of Public Charities for supplies for the insane asylums in the county.

Mr. Garby—Creating the office of Commissioner of Jurors for Richmond County.

Senator Guy—Providing for the improvement of that portion of Crotona Park on which is located the public building in the City of New York.

Senator Brush—Providing for the establishment of a botanic garden in the City of Brooklyn.

Senator Ahearn—Providing for the erection of a public building for court purposes in the City of New York.

Senator Ford—Providing for the further improvement of Riverside Park in the City of New York.

Senator Guy—Defining the boundaries of the parcels of lands to be used for the course from Central Bridge to Butternut Street and Bond Place, in the City of New York.

Senator Grady—Providing that portions of charitable hospitals leased for the support of such hospitals shall not be taxed.

Senator Higgins—Providing that railroad corporations shall pay their corporation tax to the State Treasurer when the Railroad Commissioners grant the corporation a certificate to begin the construction of its road.

Senator Sullivan—Providing that in the City of New York every street surface or elevated railroad shall carry policemen and firemen free while in the performance of their duties, and that at such times policemen and firemen may use the telegraph and telephone lines in the city free of charge.

Assemblyman Forrester's bill providing that bicycles shall be carried free of charge on ferries came up for passage, but on motion of Mr. Finn was recommitted with instructions to amend so as to exempt all ferries running to Jersey City from the provisions of the bill.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GOV. BLACK SENDS IN A BILL.

A Civil Service Measure Abrogating Most of the Present Laws and the Existing Lists.

ALBANY, April 12.—Gov. Black to-night sent to Senator Lexow, in the Senate, and to Assemblyman Scherer, in the Assembly, a bill embodying his ideas of civil service. In the main, they are a total abrogation of the present laws, and put in the hands of the heads of each department of the State or city the examination of candidates, and require only an examination as to fitness for the office to be filled.

One of the most important features of the measure is the reduction of rating from 75 per cent. to 50 per cent., and another is the abrogation of all existing civil service lists within thirty days after the passage of the bill.

The important parts of the bill follow:

"In all examinations for appointment and promotion in the civil service, the merit of all applicants shall be determined by examination conducted under the Civil Service Commissioners or Examining Board. Upon all examinations to determine the merits of the applicants no higher rating than 50 per cent. shall be given to any person.

"The fitness of the applicants shall be determined by examination, to be conducted by the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion or by some person or board designated by the person holding such power of appointment, and the rating on such examination for fitness shall not exceed, in any case, 50 per cent. The rating upon the examination for fitness shall be added by the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion to the rating given each applicant, respectively, by the Civil Service Commissioners or Examining Board, as provided in Section 1 of this act.

"All examinations shall be competitive so far as practicable and shall be practical in their character and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability, and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of that service for which they seek to be appointed. The Civil Service Commissioners of the State, with the approval of the Governor, shall determine when examinations are not practicable.

"One month after this act shall take effect all existing eligible lists for appointment or promotion in the civil service of the State, or in any of the cities thereof, shall be null and void.

"All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the act are hereby repealed."

APRIL 24 FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Local Bills Will Be Killed if They Are Not Passed, Says O'Grady.

ALBANY, April 12.—It is to be presumed from to-night's action that the Legislature will certainly adjourn on April 24. Speaker O'Grady said: "There is no doubt about it at all. We will get through by April 24 and adjourn finally."

"What about the many local bills?" was asked.

"Well, it will be too bad to kill them, but that will have to be done unless they are gotten through by the 24th. That is the date for adjournment," replied the Speaker.

Assemblyman Austin, who has charge of the supplemental New York legislation, said:

"The only bill in the way is the Police Magistrates bill, and it is not very material whether that is vetoed or not. I think we can adjourn by the 24th."

In the Assembly to-night, as soon as that body came to order, it concurred in the Senate's amendment to the concurrent adjournment resolution which provides for an adjournment of the Legislature on April 24, at noon.

A ST. NAZAIRE SURVIVOR.

Col. N. A. Sauvenell Arrives, but Refuses to Say Anything About the Wreck.

Col. Nicolas Armando Sauvenell arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamer Normandie. He is a survivor of the ill-fated Ville de St. Nazaire, and since he left this city, a month ago, has seen the steamer sink, and has lived for days in an open boat without food or protection. He has seen thirteen of his twenty-eight companions die of exposure and starvation. He appears to-day rugged and hearty.

Col. Sauvenell acts very strangely when questioned about the wreck. His invariable answer, accompanied by a smile, is, "No me recuero"—I do not recall. He will say nothing about the matter, and left the Hotel Martin soon after he arrived from the steamer, yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, and did not return until after midnight. His constant companions are four Frenchmen, who appeared to weigh all questions and answers before translating them. When questioned as to whether he had left this city for Cuba on the St. Nazaire with letters from the Junta, he said he never heard of it.

Capt. Skillings of the Panama Railroad steamship Valencia, which arrived yesterday, reported that on March 21, when outward bound from New York to Colon, the vessel passed the body of a man floating in the water. It was dressed in a blue uniform, such as steamship officers wear, and Capt. Skillings believes that it was the body of one of the officers of the St. Nazaire. The position of the Valencia when the body was seen was about 100 miles off the Virginia capes, which is the locality in which the survivors of the St. Nazaire were picked up.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE L. A. W.

Chairman Robinson of the Massachusetts Division Has Resigned.

Chief Consul Tippett, of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen, may resign his position on account of the recent action of the National Racing Board of the League, in making the New England appointments without conferring with the Board of officers of this division, as was the agreement.

Henry W. Robinson has resigned from the Chairmanship of the Massachusetts Division Racing Board on account of the action of the National Racing Board in making appointments without recognizing the desires of the members of this division. Other officials have their withdrawals made out, and they will be sent in.

It has been stated that the name of J. C. Kerrison for reappointment as handicapper did not go before the National Racing Board to be voted upon, as has always been the case with the names of candidates for positions of this kind.

FOR THE TEXTILE TRADE.

An Artistic Weekly Publication for Merchants and Manufacturers.

"Textile America," which is to be a weekly review of the textile world, made its first appearance on last Saturday under the editorship of Max Jager-Huber. Artistically and typographically, it will appeal to all lovers of good workmanship, while on its pages will be found everything that pertains to the trade.

Textile America is published by the Textile America Publishing Company, the head of which is G. Herbert Cheney. Offices have been established in the trade centres of the world, and every department is in charge of a specialist. The plan of the publishers comprises, besides the weekly, monthly and quarterly publications, the former to present the artistic and technical side and the latter to consist of an album of designs for the practical use of manufacturers.

TO WORK FOR BIMETALLISM

The International Monetary Commissioners Appointed by President McKinley.

ONE GOLD REPRESENTATIVE.

Senator Wolcott, ex-Vice President Stevenson, and Charles J. Paine of Boston Chosen—Paine Went to Europe with Wolcott on His Mission.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President to-night announced the appointment of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Charles J. Paine of Boston, and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson as Commissioners to an International Monetary Conference. These appointments are made under the act, approved March 3 last, "for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetallism," and by its provisions do not require confirmation by the Senate.

It has been generally conceded that Senator Wolcott would be made a member of the commission. He has been an active leader in the movement for a monetary agreement, and widely known as an advocate of the silver cause. His trip to Europe last Summer was generally conceded to be at least semi-official as the representative of the new Administration. His tour extended over several months, and embraced the leading European capitals. He had audiences with the more noted financiers and Ministers, and it is believed then laid the foundations for an international conference which the committee appointed to-night will endeavor to bring to a conclusion. Senator Wolcott is now serving his second term in the Senate, having been elected to that body in 1885. While a pronounced bimetallist, he was a staunch supporter of the St. Louis ticket.

Ex-Vice President Stevenson, the Democratic member of the commission, though generally known as an advocate of bimetallism, was a stanch supporter of Bryan and the Chicago platform. He and Senator Wolcott, however, are said to be in accord on the financial question.

Gen. Charles J. Paine, who may be termed the minority member, is a Republican and was a McKinley man. He is one of the most prominent business men of Massachusetts, and is said to be a deep student of the financial question. While he is classed as a supporter of bi-metallism based on international agreement, he is regarded as allied with the sound-money faction. He is a graduate of Harvard, being a member of the class of '53.

Gen. Paine is largely identified with railroads and other corporations, being a director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and other large concerns. He is a director of the Boston Institute of Technology. He was an intimate friend and associate of Prof. Walker, the financial author and authority. He is a man of large wealth, and better known to the public at large as one of the syndicate of gentlemen who built the cup defending yachts Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer.

It is a fact not generally known that Gen. Paine accompanied Senator Wolcott on his European trip last Fall and assisted him in that work. It is believed that he went abroad with Senator Wolcott with the understanding that he was to be made a member of the Commission.

It is not yet known when the Commissioners will meet and organize. When an organization is effected, however, it is believed that Senator Wolcott will be made Chairman. It is authoritatively stated that the Commissioners will not go abroad before May 1, by which time the new Ambassadors will be at their posts and render the special envoys the assistance necessary in the consummation of their mission.

ADMITS HIS FORGERIES.

H. J. Sanford Taken from Jamestown to Fort Wayne for Trial.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 12.—The forger H. J. Sanford, who was arrested Friday, was taken to Fort Wayne for trial this morning. Before leaving he acknowledged that he had been engaged in forgeries and raising bank paper for the past five years. He said his right name was C. F. Moore, that his home was in Cleveland, and that he was President of the United States Fuel Economizing Company, doing business at 1,005 Woodlawn Avenue, in that city.

The Pinkerton agent who came for the prisoner had with him $9,000 in raised drafts, which had been realized on and sent to the agency. The prisoner acknowledged that all of them were his work.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—C. F. Moore, alias H. J. Sanford, who was arrested at Jamestown, N. Y., on the charge of forgery, is well-known in Cleveland. He lived with his wife at 1,859 Willson Avenue. Last Summer he purchased a grocery on Woodland Avenue. Soon thereafter he sold it, and last September he entered into partnership in the insurance and real estate business. A few months ago plans were formed to organize the United States Fuel Economizing Company, but the company has not yet been formed. Except for his insurance and real estate venture, and other speculations which were only "side issues," Mr. Moore has always been known to his friends as a traveling man in the employ of his father, the supposed head of the Indianapolis Importing Company. He spent nearly half his time away from the city, engaged, as he explained, in collecting for his father.

Moore's house is handsomely, but not extravagantly, furnished. He kept a fine horse, and spent money freely.

Passengers Going Abroad.

Among the passengers booked to sail today on European vessels are the following:

American Line steamship St. Paul, for Southampton—John Hay, United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Mrs. Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Sir Donald Smith, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Adrian H. Muller, Col. E. B. Haskell, Chandler Hall, Prof. D. Cady Eaton of New Haven, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gray, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. D. Crawford Clark, St. John C. Colwell, Henry Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ancona, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Dr. W. S. Bigelow, F. G. Bourne, John Darling, and Douglas Alexander.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Pennsylvania, for Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Busch, Mrs. G. F. Claussen, Dr. and Mrs. William H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Owen, Lawrence Osborne, Harold Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ostermann, H. H. Rogers, Dr. Adolph Rosenthal, and F. Wagner.

North German Lloyd steamship Havel for Plymouth and Bremen—J. A. Baer, Mrs. Anna Best, N. A. Colburn, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. William Macpherson Horner, Spencer Ilsley, Mr. and Mrs. Guy W. Shoemaker, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Wahnung.

RE-OPENING.

THEODORE B. STARR,

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

The repairs to the building, and refitting of the salesrooms, made necessary by the fire of December 30, having been completed, business has been resumed at the old address, 206 FIFTH AVENUE, MADISON SQUARE, and 1,126 BROADWAY.

All goods damaged by the fire have been disposed of. Wholly new stocks are now offered of

Bronzes, Clocks, and Silverware.

MADISON SQUARE.

THE DINGLEY TAX ON SLATE.

It Has Been Reduced Ten Per Cent. Below the Rate in the McKinley Law.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—One product of the United States that has found a market abroad has not been considered by Mr. Dingley to be properly taxable at so high a rate as it was taxed by the McKinley law. The latter law taxed slates at 30 per cent. The value of the importation in 1893 was $8,549. The existing law taxes slates at 20 per cent., and under that rate, which is adopted in the Dingley bill, the value of slates imported in 1896 was $6,415. A reduction of the duty did not invite an increased but a reduced importation. Of roofing slate there was so small an importation as to be not worth mentioning. Dr. William C. Day of the Geological Survey, has made a report touching the production and value of slate, in which he says:

"The value of the slate output in the United States was $2,746,205 in 1896, an increase of $47,505, as compared with the value for 1895.

"The past year has been unprecedented in the history of slate quarrying by reason of the rapid advance in the export trade. Strikes, resulting in suspension of operations and consequent inability to fill orders, at the quarries in Wales, have brought about a demand for United States slate in a number of foreign countries. Foreign buyers of slate have appeared in our markets, while agents of domestic producers have gone abroad to solicit orders. Domestic sales of slate were more curtailed by financial depression than in 1895, so that had it not been for the increased exportation, production would have run considerably behind the preceding year, whereas it is somewhat more. Pennsylvania was probably benefited to a greater extent by the increased exportation than any other State, although Vermont came in for no small share.

"Tennessee makes its first appearance as a slate-producing State with fair indications of steady growth in this direction as the result of quarrying and milling operations recently inaugurated in Blount County. Some 200 squares of roofing slate from a source in Carlton County, Minn., have been applied to roofs, with the view of giving the material from this new source a practical trial. Quarrying operations will probably be undertaken in the near future.

"The production of milled slate somewhat exceeded that of 1895. This is, partially at least, accounted for by increased exportation of blackboards. It seems to be generally conceded that American slate has made a favorable impression abroad, and it is to be hoped that the trade which has been gained as the result of temporary exigencies may be permanently retained by virtue of the excellence of our slate and the enterprise and business sagacity of its producers.

"Not a little of the material sent to England was reshipped to Australia and South America."

The exports of roofing slates in February, 1897, amounted to $431,402, as compared with $113,639 in February, 1896. In the year ending December, 1896, the exports were $515,058, as compared with $84,599 in the preceding twelve months. In 1896 the value of the exports of roofing slate were $266,385, as compared with $38,806 for the previous year.

SERENADERS BADLY MAIMED.

An Explosion of a Keg of Powder Stops a Country Wedding Party.

AKRON, Ohio, April 12.—Henry Rarbor, sixty-five years old, who lives at Springfield Centre, eight miles east of Akron, was married last Thursday to Amanda E. Rhoades, more than thirty years his junior. Young men of the neighborhood planned a serenade to the couple, and about fifteen men and boys gathered at the Rarbor residence between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. One of the musical instruments was an anvil used as a cannon. It was manned by Claud Smith and George Kaiser. Smith carried in his hands a keg containing fifteen pounds of powder.

After the anvil had been fired twice, some one shot off a gun over Smith's head, and a spark dropped into the powder keg. A terrific explosion followed. Smith was blown clear across the street, and fell in a heap. Nearly every one in the crowd was knocked down. Smith was badly burned and was injured internally by the terrible force of the explosion. It is feared that he cannot recover. Kaiser was also severely injured, while "Cal" Stettler and "Will" Retzman were bruised and burned to a less extent.

FITZSIMMONS MEETS MOODY.

The Champion Hears the Evangelist, Admires Him, and Seeks Him Out.

CHICAGO, April 12.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons went to hear Moody the other day, and afterward said: "He's not half bad; he's a winner. I would like to meet that man. I wonder if we can make a date?" A few friends arranged the details, and when Mr. Moody came out of the Auditorium in the afternoon, he was stopped. "Mr. Moody, this is Mr. Fitzsimmons," said one of the party.

"Glad to meet you, Sir," said the champion, and then he turned and made a break for the door. Not until afterward did Mr. Moody know that he had shaken hands with the champion pugilist of the world.

SECRETARY WILSON'S INQUIRY.

Chicago Welcomes His Investigation of the Export Butter Trade.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Chicago commission merchants and produce dealers are pleased with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson's investigation of the export butter trade. They say that the reform he has begun under his personal supervision, if successful, will be of more benefit to the buttermakers of this country, and especially to those of Illinois, than anything they have ever before experienced. The idea is not a new one, but no direct action has been taken until now.

EX-JUDGE BLODGETT ILL.

Relatives Summoned to His Bedside at Eureka Springs, Ark.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Ex-Judge W. H. Blodgett of the United States Court, District of Chicago, is dangerously ill at Eureka Springs, Ark.

A telegram received to-day announces that his brother and sister-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Wells Blodgett, of St. Louis, and other relatives have been summoned to his bedside in anticipation of his death.

Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co's

Bock Beer

Now on Draught at all Customers.

Bottled at the Brewery

and delivered direct to Families. Park Ave., 50th to 51st St. New York.

ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Preparations for a Golden Jubilee at the Convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

TO BE CELEBRATED IN MAY.

Establishment of the Order in This Country—Some of the Former Pupils at This Famous Academy.

The ladies of the Order of the Sacred Heart will celebrate the golden jubilee and the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the order in this country at Manhattanville Convent on May 20. The ceremonies will occupy three days. The order of exercises for the first day will include a solemn pontifical high mass in the chapel at 10 A. M., a banquet in the refectory at 12:30 P. M., an entertainment in the school hall at 2:30 P. M., and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the chapel at 5 P. M. The other two days will be given over to social intercourse, partaking of the nature of a reunion. Members of the order are now en route for New York City from Aukland, New Zealand, China, and South America, and other remote points.

It was fifty years ago, on the 20th of February that the incorporation papers for the convent were issued to Archbishop Hughes. The date of the celebration, however, was set for May, that more propitious weather might be secured.

The Manhattanville Convent is known as the "foundation" house, for from it have sprung the branches throughout the inhabitable world. The "Mother House" was founded in Paris in 1800 by Mother Barat. Its magnificent dimensions to-day in the Rue de Varennes is in strange contrast to the humble quarters occupied at Amiens when the first school was founded. One of the earliest friends of the order was the Countess de Grammont, one of Marie Antoinette's ladies of honor, together with her two daughters, Antoinette and Eugénie. Philippine Duchesne, a talented woman, fancied the new world as a propitious field, and at St. Charles, Mo., established, in 1818, the first branch in America. It did not thrive there, however. With her came Eugénie Aude, Mme. Octavie Berthold, a daughter of one of Voltaire's secretaries; Catherine Lemarre, and Marguerite Monteau.

After earnest efforts Archbishop Hughes secured the establishment of the order in this city. The first house was in Houston Street, under the charge of Mother Gallatzin, a near relative of Prince Demetrius Gallatzin. The latter had already preceded her here, and in his priestly labors had won recognition. From Houston Street the convent was moved to Astoria. Under Mother Aloysia Hardey's directions it was transferred to Manhattanville, where the Lorillard estate of fifty-seven acres was sold to her at $100 an acre, embracing the old house. Its value to-day is conservatively put at $100,000 per acre. During her administration throughout the country there were founded twenty schools, each consisting of an academy for young ladies and a parish school for poor children. The last is always a prime consideration with the order, while its academic equipment is a standard in many educational centres.

The present building was erected after fire destroyed the old familiar walls in 1888. While rebuilding was going on the estate of Oswald Ottendorfer was temporarily occupied on his generous tender. Eugene Kelly, Count Loubat, the daughters of Michael Bouvier of Philadelphia, and both Francis and Joseph Drexel aided generously toward the erection of the present buildings. Mother Jones was the moving spirit in this work.

Plans for the Reunion.

A number of ladies are aiding the members of the order in arranging for the jubilee in May next. Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Thomas H. O'Connor, Mrs. William Bergé, Mrs. William Buchanan, and Mrs. Robert McGinnis, Jr., have formed a committee to take charge of part of the details, and to ask all the old pupils who may find it possible to join in the celebration. Their plans are not perfected as yet. A meeting was held Thursday last, but adjournment was had until next week.

Among the earliest pupils at Manhattanville were two great-nieces of George Washington—Martha and Lilly Washington. Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, who contributed toward founding the Catholic University at Washington, was graduated at Manhattanville, as was her sister, Lena, the widow of the Baron Hedwitz.

The Misses Alice and Jane Riggs of Washington beloved for their philanthropy, will probably attend the celebrations at their alma mater. Jeannette Bell, the daughter of the late James Gordon Bennett, and Ida and Gabrielle, children of Horace Greeley were graduated from the old Lorillard mansion. Mrs. John Kelly, a niece of Archbishop McCloskey, and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, a niece of Archbishop Hughes, are interested in the celebration at their old school.

Glancing down the list of those who have studied under the Ladies of the Sacred Heart the eye meets the names of Louise Imogen Guiney, Mary, eldest daughter of Gen. Phil. Sheridan; Lillian Edson, now Mrs. T. C. Baldwin; Margaret, niece of the late Dr. Holland, editor of Scribner's; Agnes Repplier, authoress; Ann Worthington, granddaughter of Gov. Thomas Worthington of Ohio; Blanche Willis Howard, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, daughter of Joseph Drexel; Emily Alden, a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla; the daughters of Frederic Coudert, Matthew S. Quay, and the late Daniel Dougherty; the two sisters, Amanda and Luz, daughters of President Diaz of Mexico, and two daughters of Gen. Mejia, a Mexican member of the Pan-American Congress.

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE.

A Report Concerning It by a Canadian Statesman.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 12.—Edward Farrar of Toronto has written a report on "The Bonding Privilege" addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce of the United States. The report has been prepared at the request of the committee, and is taken from the Blue Books of the Canadian Government and the books of Canadian railways which make use of the bonding privileges.

In his report Mr. Farrar says: "It would appear to be in the interest of both countries that the bonding system should be maintained west of the great lakes, where nothing but a surveyor's line divides the two. If the Canadian Pacific Railway obtains a share of the transcontinental railway traffic of the United States, which but for the bonding system would all be divided among the American railways, it seems obvious that its competition must be beneficial to American shippers, just as the competition of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern for the transcontinental traffic of Canada must be beneficial to Canadians, although it diverts traffic from the Canadian Pacific."

In conclusion Mr. Farrar says: "The maintenance of the system is as advantageous, I venture to think, to the interests of the upper tier of States between the Atlantic and the Pacific as to those of Canada, and its impairment or abolition, whether east of the Great Lakes or west of them, would look like a blow to civilization."

EMPLOYES ARE ACCUSED.

Two Men Are on Trial in General Sessions, Charged with Robbing Two Firms.

In two parts of the Court of General Sessions there were placed on trial yesterday two men who are accused of establishing themselves in business on what they stole from their former employers.

One case was that of Henry W. Probst, who was arraigned before Judge McMahon in Part II. Probst was formerly a salesman for the Kaldenberg Manufacturing Company of 211 East Thirty-third Street. The concern, which was burned out last December, manufactured pipes, pearl pistol handles, and penholders.

F. J. Kaldenberg, who appeared as the complaining witness, said that Probst and Max Reinlein, the engineer for the concern, disappeared last July, and with them disappeared several thousand dollars worth of pistol handles, pearl shells, and pearl penholders.

The case was reported to the police, and Probst and Reinlein were found at 74 Worth Street, where they were doing a prosperous business under the name of the "American Pearl and Ivory Company."

Reinlein fled to Europe. Probst was arrested and $1,500 worth of the pearl goods was recovered. Mr. Kaldenberg identified the goods in court yesterday. The case is still on.

The other case was in Part III., where Jeremiah Sauer was charged with having robbed his former employers, Wood & Selick, of 98 Hudson Street. The firm deals in actives supplies for candy manufacturers. Sauer left their employ last September and opened a supply store at 93 Warren Street.

It is alleged that his place was stocked with goods stolen from Wood & Selick. Joseph Levick, shipping clerk for the firm; John Kessler, a driver, and Louis Ponto, an employe, are also under indictment as accomplices of Sauer's.

Ponto testified yesterday that Sauer had induced him and the others to enter into a conspiracy to rob the firm. Levick erased the firm's name and other marks of identification from the barrels or boxes and turned them over to Kessler, who delivered them

Wanamaker

The following are among the current attractions of the Store:
A collection of Antique Tapestries, Ecclesiastical Vestments and other textiles.
Fritel's Conquerors and other important pictures.

A new feature appears in our merchandise to-day:

Growing Plants. An entire freight-car load of Easter Lilies, Azaleas, Tulips, Genestas, Hyacinths, Roses, Daffodils, all in bloom. They have been grown especially for our own Easter sales.

40c to $7.50 each.

The variety is splendid, the prices are very low.

Also a fine assortment of Palms.

Rose Bushes. Another large quantity now ready. Last year's success brings this year's demand.

10c each, 3 for 25c, $1 a doz.

Spring Dress Goods. Matchless assortment.

Some Mohair and Mohair Sicilians at a third to a half below market prices—37½c and 50c. Fine, lustrous. Printed Dimity and Batiste, new and beautiful designs, 12½c. American printings that rival the French.

Satin Ribbons. Ample quantity of Nos. 12 and 16 at 15c a yard. Less than half their worth. Double-faced, cord edges. All the popular shades.

Sterling Silver Novelties for Easter gifts at very little prices. Bunch of blossoms tied with satin ribbon attached to many of them.

Women's Shirt Waists. An immense assortment of the newest styles, 50c to $16. All the season's popular fabrics. Many novelties.

Bicycles. Continental, $50; Continent, $37.50. Strictly high-grade. Easy running, strong, handsome and durable. Not a detail of finish overlooked. Examine them critically—they'll stand it.

Chinaware Dinner Sets. Carlsbad Chinaware, pink and blue floral decorations. A third below the market price, $13, regularly $20. 102 pieces in a set. Best quality—not seconds.

Parasols. All the season's novelties. An assortment that will gratify all tastes. Trimmed Parasols, $1.50 to $20. A big variety of Mourning Parasols.

Furs Stored, until cold days come again, at very little cost to owners. Insured against damage by fire and moths.

Steamer Rugs. Great assortment. $2.50 to $22.50. Mackintoshes and Steamer Caps.

Lectures to Women. By Mrs. John Bailey, on The Art of Dressing and Physical Culture. Living; 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Parlor, Fifth floor. Take Tenth street elevators.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PROCEEDINGS OF MINISTERS.

Admission of Women as Delegates Considered at the Conferences.

The sixth day's session of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in St. John's Church, Williamsburg, yesterday, was the liveliest of the meeting. After Dr. George P. Mains, the agent for the Methodist Book Concern, had made an address outlining the work of that institution the Rev. Dr. Beattys made a statement to the effect that the Secretary of he Conference had received a communication from the Protestant League, an organization claiming to have a membership of 75,000, in which the claim was made that the Book Concern was discharging Protestants and employing Catholics in their places. Dr. Mains was asked to make an explanation. He said that it was true that there were a few Catholics employed in the printing department of the Book Concern, but they were conspicuous for their ability and they had been there for a great many years.

The constitutional amendment giving equal representation to laymen in the General Conference was carried by a vote of 167 to 65. The vote on the constitutional amendment to give women a right to entrance to the conference was postponed.

Proceedings at Sing Sing.

SING SING, April 12.—The New York Conference continued its business session this morning. Supernumerary preachers were named as follows: W. S. Pattison, J. O. Kern, C. F. Wixon, S. H. Scott, George Daniels, E. F. Barlow, S. L. Browman and A. Stephens. On motion, the Bishop was requested to appoint Dr. G. H. Gregory Financial Agent of the Conference Board of Trustees. An amendment to the constitution providing for the equal admission of laymen (or women) delegates to the General Conference was voted down by a vote of 98 to 86.

Will of David Beveridge.

The will of David Beveridge, who adjusted the fire insurance losses for the New York companies in Chicago after the fire of 1871, in that city, was received at the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at about $30,000. The bulk of it is bequeathed to Frances R. Emerson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. About $6,000 goes to Mr. Beveridge's relatives. Upon the death of the principal beneficiary the residue is to be divided among several charitable institutions.

CONDEMNED THE CHARTER

North Side Board of Trade Is Pleased with Mayor Strong's Veto.

NOT A HOME RULE MEASURE.

Manhattan Elevated Railway's Answer to the Complaint of Overcrowding Read to the Meeting.

The North Side Board of Trade at a meeting held last evening in the board rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue, condemned the Greater New York charter as being crude and imperfect, and commended Mayor Strong's action in refusing to sign it. The meeting was largely attended and President James L. Wells occupied the chair.

Reports were received from various committees which proved that they were alive to the welfare and progress of the district. After routine business had been transacted Secretary Angle read the following communication from the Secretary of the State Railroad Commission, inclosing the following answer from the Manhattan Railway Company:

Albany, April 5, 1897.

James L. Wells, Esq., President North Side Board of Trade, 278 Alexander Avenue, New York City:

Dear Sir: I enclose you a copy of the answer of the Manhattan Railway Company relative to the complaint of the North Side Board of Trade of the City of New York, alleging lack of proper terminal facilities at the City Hall and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Stations. Please make such answer as you desire at your earliest convenience. Very truly yours,

C. R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

"To the Honorable Board of Railroad Commissioners:

"The Manhattan Railway Company, answering the complaint of the North Side Board of Trade of the City of New York, dated Feb. 8, 1897, in regard to alleged lack of proper terminal facilities on the railways of said company in New York City, respectfully shows:

"First—That the City Hall terminal, mentioned in the said complaint, is located in a narrow street, in a crowded portion of said city, immediately adjoining and abutting upon the terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. The Brooklyn Bridge terminal and approaches make it impossible to extend the elevated station any further along said street, and the present station and terminal facilities are, from an engineering standpoint, all that it is possible or practicable to locate at the point in question.

"Second—That the owner of a large parcel of property abutting upon Park Row, opposite said City Hall station, has procured an injunction forbidding the erection of an extension to said City Hall station, which was heretofore contemplated, which said injunction forbids the making of any such addition to said City Hall station.

"Third—That there are no excessive crowding, vexatious annoyances, unnecessary inconveniences, and tedious delays experienced by the public at said City Hall station or One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and if there is, as alleged in said complaint, "any brutal, disgraceful, and dangerous pushing at said station," that the same is occasioned and solely due to the willful act of irresponsible, lawless, and disorderly individuals, whose actions cannot be foreseen, controlled, or prevented.

"Fourth. As to alleged inadequacy of the terminal facilities at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, the Manhattan Railway Company respectfully shows that the terminals and connections at that point were the subject of an inspection and order by the Board of Railroad Commissioners on or about the 30th day of June, 1896, upon the investigation of a complaint similar to the present one, the said Board of Railroad Commissioners thereafter making certain recommendations with respect to the running of through trains upon the Third Avenue line of the Manhattan Railway Company through and over the extension thereof beyond said One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station and the Harlem River. That said recommendations have been in all respects complied with by the Manhattan Railway Company, and that said company is furnishing, to the best of its ability, reasonably safe and comfortable accommodations to the public at the point in question.

"Fifth. That proceedings are pending for the location and erection by the City of New York of an approach to the bridge across the Harlem River at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and that it has not yet been determined by the authorities where they will locate said approach. There are three plans under consideration by the city authorities for said approach, and their determination with respect to locating said approach will necessarily control or affect the subject of any addition or extension to the northern terminal of the Manhattan Railway Company's Third Avenue line at that point. Whatever plan the city authorities decide upon for said approach, the Manhattan Railway Company contemplates making an appropriate addition and improvement to their structure, but until the location of said approach is determined it is and will be impracticable for the Manhattan Railway Company to decide upon any plan for so improving the terminal and connections of the though line at this point with the elevated railroad north of the Harlem River.

"Sixth—That the Manhattan Railway Company respectfully refers this honorable board to the investigation and report made as aforesaid by the Board of Railroad Commissioners in the year 1896, and respectfully submits that the complaint aforesaid presents no matter calling for any action on the part of this honorable board.

"MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
"by W. J. Fransioli, General Manager.
"New York, April 3, 1897."

Excuses Called Childish.

This letter caused no end of amusement for the members, and one of them suggested that it should have been dated April 1 instead of April 3, and then it would probably have been better received. Judge Hall made a motion that the letter be placed on file. Dr. McIlroy termed the excuses made as childish, and the letters were referred to the Railroad Committee for action.

Under the head of new business, Alderman H. L. School offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the North Side Board of Trade that the act recently passed by the Legislature of this State, and commonly known as the charter for the Greater New York, should not become a law for the following, among many other, reasons, viz.:

"First—Because careful study and investigation show that said act as a whole is crudely and imperfectly prepared; that many of its provisions are defective, ambiguous, and contradictory; that some are of doubtful constitutionality, and others clearly un-American.

"Second—Because, while pretending to favor the principle of home rule, the act designedly deprives the people of the various boroughs of their right to elect many of their important public servants, especially those charged with the prosecution of expensive public works, and the imposition of taxes and assessments, and concentrates those powers in the hands of appointive officers and their deputies, irresponsible to the voters and the taxpayers.

"Third—Because the act substitutes theoretical, cumbersome, expensive, and, in some cases, discarded methods of administration in place of those with which the people are familiar, which are suitable to their habits and needs, and which long experience has proved to be simple, expeditious, economical, and highly advantageous to the development of our city and the welfare and happiness of its people.

"Fourth—Because said act, by unnecessarily subdividing the various administrative departments, largely increases the number of expensive officials, divides responsibility, causes conflicts of authority, promotes extravagance, and invites corruption.

"Fifth—Because said act, without providing any compensating benefits, largely increases the public expenses, the bonded indebtedness of the city, and the burden of taxation, and must consequently prove oppressive to the people and disastrous to their best interests.

"Resolved, That for these reasons and many others that are apparent on almost every page of this so-called charter, and for the further reason that said act has been officially rejected by the City of New York, in the manner provided by the Constitution, the North Side Board of Trade respectfully and most earnestly requests the Governor of the State to disapprove and veto this imperfect, unwise, unjust, and detrimental act of legislation."

Mayor's Action Approved.

In connection with these resolutions, ex-Judge Ernest Hall offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That the North Side Board of Trade hereby heartily approves and commends the action of the Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New York, and his fidelity to the best interests of our citizens which he has displayed in withholding his official consent to the unwise and imperfect act recently passed by the State Legislature, and commonly known as the charter of the Greater New York.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this board are hereby tendered to the Hon. William L. Strong for his wise and patriotic action in this matter, and for the kind and attentive consideration which he has given to the opinions and criticisms of our members in reference to the proposed charter."

A resolution was offered by Charles Stoughton, and carried, favoring the establishment of a free library in Tremont. Ex-Judge Hall made a brief address, in which he advocated the extension of the Union Trolley Company's lines along St. Ann's Avenue, from the Southern Boulevard to Westchester Avenue, and made a motion to that effect. This, however, was amended so as to include the building of all the lines for which the Union Company held franchises. President Wells supplemented Mr. Hall's remarks by stating that in a recent talk with President Maher of the Union Company he had promised to look into the matter of extensions.

ACTION BY THE CITY CLUB.

Steps Taken to Protest Against Passage of the Charter.

A meeting was held at the City Club last evening of a number of prominent opponents of the proposed Greater New York charter, to consult as to what steps are advisable now, in view of Mayor Strong's veto of that measure. John E. Parsons presided and James W. Pryor was Secretary.

The following gentlemen, representing the bodies named, attended the conference: City Club—John E. Parsons, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, William Allaire Short, Lewis L. Delafield, Joseph Larocque, William Travers Jerome, Dorman B. Eaton, and James W. Pryor; Real Estate Exchange—Alfred E. Marling, Richard Deeves, Moses Ottinger, and John Connolly; Board of Trade and Transportation—Jefferson M. Levy; Builders' League of New York—Thomas Barrington; Academy of Medicine—Dr. Thomas E. Scatterthwaite; Union League Club—William E. Rogers; Wholesale Grocers' Association—G. Waldo Smith; Taxpayers' Anti-Equalization League—Augustus A. Levy; Bar Association—John M. Bowers and Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who represented no organized body. Letters were received from Charles Stewart Smith and John D. Crimmins expressing hearty sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and promising their active co-operation in whatever work it might outline.

A committee was appointed to draft, have printed, and send to every member of the Legislature a brief embodying the strong points of objection to the proposed charter that have recently been developed in this city. And it was decided, in case of the second passage of the charter, to send a strong delegation to oppose it before the Governor.

John E. Parsons sent the following dispatch to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Speaker O'Grady:

"This evening, at a meeting of a committee of which I am Chairman, composed of representatives of the City Club, Academy of Medicine, Union League Club, Real Estate Exchange, Wholesale Grocers' Association, Builders' League of New York, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Transportation, Taxpayers Anti-Equalization League, City Improvement Society, Bar Association, and of other individuals and organizations opposed to the present proposed charter for Greater New York, I was directed to request that before action by your house upon the non-approval of Mayor Strong, you will accord to us a hearing."

BULLS RULED THE WHEAT PIT.

Rumors of All Sorts Sent the Prices Upward Rapidly.

War rumors and industriously circulated reports of a decrease in the visible supply of wheat of from 800,000 to 900,000 bushels were bull features at the Produce Exchange yesterday. The May futures, which closed on Saturday at 72½, opened at 72¾, sold as high as 74⅛, after falling to 72⅝, and closed at 74.

July wheat followed these quotations, but was ¾ to ⅝ lower. The corn and oats futures were a fraction higher than on Saturday.

STEAMSHIPS REPORT ICE.

The Llandaff City Met the Largest Bergs Seen This Season.

The British steamship Llandaff City, which arrived late Saturday night, met heavy westerly gales throughout her voyage from Swansea. She passed seven icebergs on April 6, between latitude 43 degrees 15 minutes, longitude 48 degrees 30 minutes and latitude 42 degrees 15 minutes, longitude 51 degrees. Two of them were 400 feet high and 1,000 feet long. These are the largest reported this season.

Other vessels arriving yesterday encountered ice off the Newfoundland Banks. The steamship La Normandie ran between two that were less than a mile apart. Neither of them was very large, and both were somewhat obscured by mist.

CAN'T FIND HETTY GREEN'S SON

Service by Publication Permitted in a Suit Against Him.

Lawyer Henry B. Ketcham yesterday obtained from Justice Beekman permission to serve, by publication, notice of a suit upon Edward H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green. Mr. Green is named as a co-defendant with his father and Edward D. Mandell, in an action by which Alexander A. Richmond of Peekskill, N. Y., seeks to recover $2,083 from them as trustees of the estate of Edward Robinson. Mr. Mandell claims that amount for services as bookkeeper for the Trustees.

Lawyer Ketcham submitted an affidavit setting forth in detail the many efforts which he made to find Mr. Green. Every time he thought he had caught up to him he was informed that he had just gone to Chicago, Texas, or some other remote place.

THE USE OF ANESTHETICS.

Dr. H. J. Boldt Urges State Regulation of the Matter.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence met last night at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, to discuss a paper read by Dr. H. J. Boldt entitled "Should the State Take Action Regarding the Administration of Anesthetics?"

Dr. Boldt spoke of the many fatal results arising from the administration of anesthetics by physicians who have had no special training in that branch of medical knowledge. He urged that the requirements which must now be complied with before obtaining a license to practice should be still further extended, to the effect that every candidate for the degree of medicine should receive practical training in the administration of anesthetes before such degree is conferred. He argued that it was not safe to trust to luck for the obtaining of experience at such great risk as in the vast majority of instances at the present time.

He also advised that the large hospitals should employ an expert anesthetizer instead of intrusting this responsible position to the most inexperienced man on the house staff.

Fire Commissioner Arrested.

John J. Cone, one of the Jersey City Fire Commissioners, was arrested yesterday for refusing to pay his fare on the Central Railroad. He went to the Communipaw station and bought an excursion ticket to Elizabethport, paying 40 cents. On the return trip he boarded a train that did not stop at Communipaw, and he was carried to the ferry. He refused to pay the 8 cents fare demanded for the extra ride, and Conductor McPenth had him arrested. Mr. Cone would not pay on the ground that round-trip fares from New York to Elizabethport are the same as are charged from Communipaw. He will sue for damages.

Twelfth Regiment Shoot Begun.

The contest for the handsome Schieffelin Trophy by the ten companies of the Twelfth Regiment commenced last evening at the rifle pits of the armory, Ninth Avenue and Sixty-first Street. By the conditions of the trophy, each company must enter and shoot five shots standing at 200 yards and five shots prone at 500 yards. Company K, with forty-five men, started last evening, under command of Capt. John R. Blake. The contest will be continued, two companies shooting each evening, until it is finished.

CUBAN INSURGENTS BEATEN.

A Number of Engagements in Which the Spaniards Were the Victors—Prisoners Released for Exile.

HAVANA, April 12.—José Gonzales Rogero, classed as an insurgent incendiary, was shot at Cabanas fortress this morning.

The military commander of Campo Florido, this province, with the local forces of that place, has defeated a party of insurgents which held the Heights of San Joaquin. The enemy made strong resistance, but was completely dispersed with severe loss, according to the report. The troops had twenty-eight men wounded.

A column of Spanish troops commanded by Col. Fonsdeviela, the former Governor of Guanabacoa, has defeated a strong insurgent force at Armenteros. The Numancia squadron of cavalry, supported by the infantry, charged the enemy, disbanded the insurgent force, and pursued it to San Rafael. Eighteen of the insurgents were cut down and killed with machetes. One of the slain was Capt. Ramon Rodriguez of the insurgent army, and Prefect of Lajas, and another was an insurgent Lieutenant Colonel whose name has not been ascertained. The troops also captured one prisoner.

At Tasajen the Government forces have surprised and captured an insurgent camp which contained quite a quantity of clothing, medicines, groceries, and other stores.

Gen. Velasco, at the Cacho and Gallardo hills and other places, has destroyed three insurgent camps, defeating and dispersing the forces which held them, with the loss to the enemy of eight men killed, besides a quantity of stores.

Eleven more insurgents have surrendered with their arms to the Spanish forces. Among those who gave themselves up was insurgent Major Ricardo Borjes. The following is the official report of the loss to both sides during the fighting which took place between March 31 and April 9: The insurgents had 178 men killed, the troops captured 44 prisoners, and 59 insurgents surrendered to the Spanish authorities. The Government forces had 11 men killed and 1 officer and 49 soldiers wounded.

Among the insurgents killed were 11 Colonels, 1 Major, and 3 insurgent officers of minor rank. Included among the prisoners captured by the Spanish troops was one Auditor of the Insurgent War Department, 2 insurgent officers, and 2 insurgent Sub-Prefects.

José Boxill, a British subject, who was arrested last month at Santiago de Cuba, has been released and delivered to the British Consul on the understanding that he leave the island immediately.

José Curbelo, an American citizen, who was arrested at Guanajay, has been released.

The gunboat Baracoa was fired upon by the insurgents in the Mayari River and returned the fire.

Señor Sopena, the Government delegate, who will prosecute the ex-Mayor of Candelaria, Pinar del Rio, has denounced the ex-Mayor's offense in a public speech.

Capt. Gen. Weyler left Placetas yesterday, escorted by the cavalry of the Puerto Principe regiment, and arrived early this morning at Santa Clara. He was not expected. He entered the town with his staff, and on arriving in front of the residence of the Hector family, where he was lodged before, he smilingly exclaimed when he found the house closed: "I have surprised them."

A committee is preparing to give the Captain General a formal reception.

OPPOSING THE DINGLEY BILL.

Gratifying Success of the Efforts of the Reform Club.

The movement recently started by the Committee on Tariff Reform of the Reform Club of this city to oppose the Dingley tariff by supplying tariff reform plates to newspapers throughout the country, is meeting with success. Responses to the letters sent out by Calvin Tomkins, Chairman of the committee, are coming in rapidly, and proprietors of more than 1,200 newspapers have said they would make use of the plates.

Contributions for carrying on the work are also being received by the committee with gratifying promptness. The committee will issue a call for another meeting, to be held in the near future, at which representatives from every industry will be invited to be present. All who are interested in this subject should address the Secretary of the committee, Byron W. Holt, at 52 William Street.

PHTHISIS AMONG TEACHERS.

Health of Pupils in New York Public Schools Placed in Jeopardy.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The State Board of Health has received complaints that certain Boards of Education in this State are employing teachers afflicted with pulmonary complaints. In one instance the local Board of Health was asked to investigate, and reported that the teacher complained of was perfectly well; and shortly following that report came the announcement of his death, caused by the disease which was complained of. These specific facts are kept from the public by the State Board.

LIGHT COMPANY FOR BROOKLYN

Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, organized to furnish electricity for heat, power, and lighting public streets and private buildings in the City of Brooklyn and other cities, villages, and towns within the State, filed certificates of incorporation today. Its capital stock is $500,000, divided into hundred-dollar shares. The Directors are Frank G. Writer and Edward J. Frost of New York City and Henry Keale of Brooklyn.

AN APRIL SNOWSTORM.

Winter Returned for an Early Morning Call Yesterday.

The weather exhibited itself in various phases yesterday. In the very early hours there was rain. Before sunrise the atmosphere about Greater New York was filled with snowflakes that vied in size with Easter lilies. Then the sun burst forth and made the earth resplendent.

The snow continued hereabouts in a fitful way, with fluffy crystals, from 5 A. M. to 7 A. M. There was snow in Jersey, too.

The New Orleans steamships Creole and El Norte in the morning encountered a genuine snowstorm off the southern coast of Jersey, and it continued till the vessels approached the harbor of New York, or from 2 o'clock till 6 o'clock.

The temperature was low, and for the time being the steamships' captains said that it seemed as though Winter was paying a belated call.

The Park Board's Work.

The Park Board yesterday gave permission to the Rapid Transit Commissioners to tunnel under a corner of City Hall Park and of Central Park, in the construction of the rapid transit underground route. The surface of the parks will not be disturbed. The board adopted a resolution providing for the purchase of fish and aquatic specimens for the aquarium from the biological stations of the University of the City of New York, which are to be established in the Bermudas.

Allen A. Dutton Arrested.

Allen A. Dutton, who was indicted three months ago for complicity with his brothers, Stephen and Simeon, in the swindling of Mrs. Marcella Costigan in a real estate deal, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday. Stephen and Simeon Dutton, who were recently convicted, are now in prison. During the trial of Simeon before Recorder Goff last month Allen testified in his brother's behalf. Five minutes after he had left the court some one recalled the fact that there was an indictment against him. He could not be found, however.

Business Women's Republican Club.

At the annual meeting of the Business Women's Republican Club last night the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Katherine L. Lane; First Vice President—Miss Clara Fredericks; Second Vice President—Miss A. Voiz; Corresponding Secretary—Miss J. Herzog, and Treasurer—Miss Mattie Rosenberg.

HARD FIGHT WITH A SHARK

James H. Prince of Boston Obliged to Allow the Monster to Escape at Last.

BOAT NEARLY WATERLOGGED.

An Exciting Adventure in the Waters of Florida Which Threatened to Cost the Lives of the Fishermen Engaged in It.

TAMPA, Fla., April 12.—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Prince of Boston have been spending several weeks at the Punta Gorda Hotel, at Punta Gorda, on the west coast. They have returned to Tampa Bay and will remain for some time yet.

Mr. Prince is an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, and has been devoting much time on the west coast to the capture of the festive silver king. At Fort Myers he had excellent luck, landing three large tarpon, besides having a very exciting adventure with a huge spotted shark. They were out fishing one day, Mr. Prince, the guide, and Mr. Foster of Philadelphia. They had great luck, catching two fine tarpon, the larger weighing 112 pounds and 8 ounces and being over 5 feet long. The larger one fought fiercely and required all of Mr. Prince's efforts to land him successfully.

But the most exciting event of the day was their capture, as it were, by a big spotted shark. After the last tarpon had been landed, it was over half an hour before they received another bite, the fish seeming to have left the place.

"There's shark round here," remarked Saunders, the guide, sagely. "If these fish leave this way, it shows these ugly brutes are near by."

Hardly had he ceased speaking before there came a vicious tug at Mr. Prince's line, and a big channel bass jumped out of the water in its first rush. As it settled down into the water there was a furious agitation underneath, and the form of a big shark was seen as he grappled the fish and rushed to one side, snapping the line short off. The loss of his fish made Mr. Prince mad, and he vowed revenge. There was a long shark line and hook in the boat, and, putting a delicate morsel on the big iron hook, it was thrown overboard near where the shark had disappeared. Not many minutes elapsed before the line straightened out taut with a violent jerk that made the boat tremble from one end to the other, and the big brute was seen to be securely hooked.

Finding himself caught, he thrashed the water violently, tossing up the spray dozens of feet, and making a great commotion generally. One man was stationed at the bow, holding the rope, it being wound round a strong stanchion beside him. Finding that he could not escape, the big water tiger churned the water up and down, darting to and fro, and finally, with a settled viciousness, started for the boat. As he came up Saunders skillfully avoided the rush, and as the shark passed by, its gleaming teeth showing in the clear water, he gave it a vicious jab with their big gaff. The shark returned the compliment by an upward flip of its tail that sent about half a barrel of water into the boat and made it rock furiously.

He then started off in a new direction, the boat being whirled round by the tightening of the rope as if it was on a pivot.

"Look out there!" shouted Saunders; "he is in for a long tow. Watch the rope carefully."

And so it proved. Back and forth over the bay the big shark towed the boat, sometimes at railroad speed, and then again slacking up. At one time, thinking that he was pretty well exhausted, Mr. Prince drew in the line and got the shark within striking distance, when a small harpoon that they had in the boat was thrown at him. As the iron penetrated his side, the big fellow gave a leap forward, the rope going out so rapidly as to burn Mr. Prince's hands. It ran out until held by the stanchion at the end, and the boat was towed forward so rapidly that the water burst over the side.

There was no way of uncoiling the rope, and the boat seemed to be going deeper and deeper as the angry fish increased its speed. Mr. Prince was loth to cut the rope, as he was anxious to secure the big fish. As the speed increased lower went the boat until it was half full of water. Saunders, the guide, grew a little anxious as he glanced around; they were fully two miles from shore, and in deep water, and the sinking of the boat there would be a serious affair.

"Cut the rope, Mr. Prince," shouted he finally; "he is too much for us this time. This is a darned predicament, but we can't help it."

Mr. Prince waited a few seconds longer, but, finding that the boat was becoming waterlogged and that there was danger of a catastrophe, he unwilling seized a hatchet that lay on the thwart and cut the rope. The released boat came to a stop, rocking on the smooth surface of the water, while the last seen of the upright harpoon in the shark it was fast speeding out to sea at the rate of about forty miles an hour.

Mr. Prince, in relating his adventure, says that it was one of the silliest that he ever experienced in these waters, and but for the fact of his guide's caution he believes that he would have stuck to his fish until the boat was under water, as he was so wrought up with the excitement of the chase that he had forgotten their peril.

GORDY MURDER TRIAL BEGUN.

A New York Minister Testifies to Having Married the Couple.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 12.—The trial of James M. Gordy, accused of killing his wife, formerly Mrs. Mary Lewis of New York, by throwing her into the Broadkiln River at Milton, Del., on March 11 last, began here to-day. Only ninety minutes were occupied in getting a jury, the twelfth man being accepted by both sides at 2 P. M. The prisoner then stood up while the indictment was for the second time read to him.

Among the witnesses examined to-day was the Rev. William W. Moir, assistant rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City. He testified that he married James M. Gordy and Estella M. Lewis at the church, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York, on Feb. 25 last. He positively identified Gordy as the man, and also identified pictures of Estella Mary Lewis, or Gordy, as those of the woman he had married to Gordy.

DEATHBLOW TO POOLROOMS.

Fifteen Houses in St. Louis Will Probably Close Their Doors.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Attorney General Crowe has set at rest the efforts to construe the stock breeders bill, signed by Gov. Stephens last week, to cover boxing matches. This idea arose from an awkward line in the bill, which reads:

"To legalize contests of strength and endurance between man and horses," &c. The Attorney General gave the Governor a written opinion that the bill was intended and could be construed solely to apply to horse racing, and that nowhere does it repeal any existing statute prohibiting sparring matches in the State.

The pugilistic construction was the invention of the pool room owners, and they adroitly brought it to the attention of the Governor that if he signed the bill it would legalize prizefighting in the State. Being a devout church member, the Governor hesitated, and did not act until he had the Attorney General's opinion before him. The pool room owners saw in the bill a death blow to their business, which it certainly will be within the ninety days when it goes into effect.

There are fifteen poolrooms in the city, and they do not intend to move to the race track when the races begin in May. The only way the race association can break them down is to induce the Western Union Telegraph Company to cease furnishing them the pools from other races as well as the local track. This is the question that is now being fought out.

Southern Iron Company's Output.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 12.—The Southern Iron Company reports shipments for March as follows: Pig iron, 71,084 tons; cast-iron pipe, 4,952 tons; shipped from Birmingham district, 47,475 tons pig iron and 2,579 tons cast-iron pipe. This is on an average with last year.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of at on every wrapper.

LITTLE DOG AND BIG BALL.

Star Performer at the Circus Is a Wonderfully Clever Animal—Many Good Features.

The new week at the "Greatest Show on Earth," at the Madison Square Garden, opened last evening with great éclat. The star performer of the evening was the ball-playing dog.

"It's the funniest thing you ever saw in your life," said one among a large boxful of women to her companions, as the dog and ball arrived in the arena. The ball was as big as a football, but he tossed it with his little black nose—which appeared to have been snubbed with the frequent contact—high up in the air, just missing a fall into the boxes time and time again. He followed it in the rings, around the rings, in among the properties being arranged for other purposes, the little stubby nose seeming glued to it at times.

The tallest woman and the littlest man were present enjoying the glory of their respective sizes, but poor Doodica and Radica, the Orissa twins, blushed unseen in the privacy of their own apartments. Commodore Gerry follows the letter of the law. The twins, the circus people claim, are mature women, as Eastern women go, but they are fourteen years old and not sixteen, consequently the protecting arm of the law is around them for the present and they have retired to private life.

Careful mothers should take their nursemaids to see the Heras troupe, the "six championship acrobats of the world," and from them point a moral as to the way children should not be handled. The three little women in long black gowns and the three little men in light overcoats perform marvelous feats. The one thing they do which the nursemaids should not do to their little charges is lifting by the arm. One of the little women in black was lifted last night from the ground to the shoulders of another little woman, who was standing on the shoulders of one of the little men, by one arm alone.

The seventy horses formed the wonderful pyramid around John O'Brien, as usual; the races were as exciting, Harry Wentworth's pig cried "Mamma" as pathetically as ever, and after the ball-playing dog the children laughed most at the clown equestrians and their sham battle.

Mrs. Farrell's Case Studied.

Mrs. Amelia Farrell is still detained in the insane ward of Bellevue Hospital for observation by the physicians, who yesterday were uncertain as to the ultimate outcome of the case. It is stated that four or five days will be required to determine exactly the extent to which her mental faculties have been affected by her peculiar religious mania. For quite two weeks before she left her home, at 114 East Eighty-third Street, she had absolutely refused to live in the flat with her husband and their young daughter. She was induced to go to Bellevue on a pretense that her eldest daughter, who for some time has not resided at home, was lying ill there.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—Ex-Deputy City Marshal Henry Erb shot and killed John Sweering, a ward politician, in a saloon last night.

BUFFALO, April 12.—The propeller Aragon, with a load of wheat from Toledo, arrived here this afternoon. The Aragon brings the first cargo of wheat this season.

ANSONIA, Conn., April 12.—Samuel Smith, aged sixty-five, was found this morning by his daughter with his throat cut. Smith had become despondent owing to lack of work.

TRIBES HILL, N. Y., April 12.—Aaron Pepper, aged eighty-three, a well-to-do farmer residing a mile east of this station, was struck and killed by the Southwestern limited train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad this afternoon.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Droy Dumond, sixty years old, who served in the war in the Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, was attacked last night by three men, who robbed him of his quarterly pension and all his clothing except his shirt.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 12.—A shooting affray took place yesterday at McElroy's Hall, Altman, Col., in which Jack Cox instantly killed Bob Daly and wounded Harry Miner and Sam Loshey, and was then shot fatally by the City Marshal.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Illinois Steel Works at South Chicago resumed operations this morning. One hundred rail finishers, whose striking involved 2,500 men, were not re-employed. The finishers were not upheld by the officials of their union.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 12.—Grosvenor Benton Hill of Lockport, N. Y., will be valedictorian of the Senior class of Williams College and Dalton Hiram Blanchard of Benson, Vt., will be salutatorian. These appointments were made this afternoon.

FAIRMOUNT, Minn., April 12.—Judge Quinn to-day sentenced to hang Aug. 12 Lewis Kellihan of Mason City, Iowa. Kellihan and his brother robbed a bank at Sherburn in November and killed two men. They fled on bicycles and were caught three days later. The brother was killed at the capture.

SARATOGA, April 12.—A. A. McKee of Schenectady, N. Y., was to-day convicted at Ballston Spa and fined, the charges against him being that by false representations he collected money from twenty-five persons whom he insured in the Family Protective Union of Boston, Mass., a corporation that has no legal standing in New York State.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 12.—The will of Commodore Roswell W. Holmes of Newark, N. J., and Saratoga, N. Y., who died here March 22, leaving an estate of $100,000, will be contested in the Saratoga County Surrogate Court to-morrow. Commodore Holmes, in his will made March 12 last, bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his daughter, Mrs. Mary B. Royal of New Brighton. The contestants are Joseph D. Holmes of New York and Anthony D. Holmes and Francis H. Holmes of Orange, N. J. Undue influence and incapacity are alleged.

MAYOR STRONG AT ALBANY.

He Calls on Gov. Black at Breakfast and Asks that the Object of His Visit Be Kept Secret.

ALBANY, April 12.—Mayor Strong paid a visit to Gov. Black early this morning, observing great secrecy as to the object which inspired it. The Mayor came to the city last evening, and spent the night at the Kenmore Hotel. This morning he went early to the Executive Mansion, reaching the Governor while he was at breakfast. Gov. Black broke his rule and discussed business affairs elsewhere than at the Executive Chamber in the Capitol, remaining at home in consultation with his visitor until some time after the usual hour of going to his office.

Mayor Strong asked that the object of his visit be kept secret, and when he had completed what he had to say, he disappeared without visiting the Capitol.

What the two officers talked about is wholly a matter of conjecture so far as information to be had here is concerned. The case of Police Commissioner Parker and the Greater New York charter are put down by the politicians as probable topics of conversation, but this is not authorized by the Governor, who simply said that such information as was made public must come from Mayor Strong.

THE MAYOR'S ERRAND.

Talked with the Governor About the Case of Commissioner Parker.

Mayor Strong reached home from Albany soon after 6 o'clock last evening. He said that he had not discussed the Greater New York charter with the Governor, and that he had talked with him mainly about the case of Police Commissioner Parker.

The Mayor intimated that he would have liked to appoint successors to both President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker at the same time, but that after his talk with the Governor he was of the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt's successor would be appointed first. The Governor told the Mayor that he had not yet been able to reach the papers in the Parker case.

It is said that, inasmuch as the Mayor himself had withheld his dec

RAINES LAW WELL DEFINED

Purport of the New Amendments to be Passed Made Public at Albany.

HOTELS, GUESTS, AND CLUBS.

No Change in the Tax of the Various Localities to Belong to the Greater New York—All-Night Licenses Made Permissible.

ALBANY, April 12.—The amendments to the Raines liquor-tax law, which have been adopted by the Republican Senators in caucus, and thereby made a party measure, and which will be passed without change by both branches of the Legislature during the week, have been printed, and are practically for the first time in the hands of the public.

While statements of a general character about the amendments have been given out by the legislators having the measure in charge, a careful examination of them discloses some amendments which, while not of vital importance, are, nevertheless, interesting. The main idea in the promulgation of the amendments was for the abolition of "fake" clubs and "fake" hotels. To accomplish this, all clubs are taxed in the following language: "Trafficking in liquors within the meaning of this act is the distribution of liquor by or between, or on behalf of the members of a corporation, association, or co-partnership, to a member thereof, or to others, in quantities less than five gallons."

Another amendment relating to clubs, which is fifty-two pages away from the above in the printed bill, exempts all clubs organized before March 23, 1896, the time when the original Raines law passed, from the prohibition of the law relative to the sale of liquor after hours, on Sundays, election days, and within 200 yards of a fair. And still another amendment prohibits special agents from entering clubs organized before March 23, 1896, except as expressly directed by the State Excise Commissioner. Any club, therefore, organized after that time and taking out a liquor-tax license, is subject to the same provisions of law as are saloons.

Hotels and Guests Defined.

The amendments intending to wipe out "fake" hotels first provide that they shall comply with the law, ordinance, rules, and regulations of the Building, Fire, and Health Departments. A hotel is then required to have ten bedrooms above the basement, exclusive of those occupied by the family of the proprietor, separated by partitions at least 3 inches thick extending from floor to ceiling, with independent access to each room by a door opening into a hallway, each room having a window with not less than eight square feet of surface opening upon a street, open court, or light shaft having at least 80 square feet area, with 600 cubic feet of space therein, having a dining room with not less than 300 square feet area, which shall not be a part of the barroom, for the accommodation of twenty guests; a kitchen and conveniences for cooking bona fide meals for at least twenty guests. A guest is defined as a person who occupies a room in good faith and pays regular customary charges for such occupancy, but who does not occupy the room for the purpose of having liquor served therein, or a person who, during the hours when meals are served, resorts to the hotel for the purpose of obtaining and actually orders in good faith a meal.

The amendments fixing new taxes for certain kinds of licenses are: For pharmacists to dispose of spirituous liquor on prescriptions only, $5, uniform throughout the State; for persons engaged in bottling malt liquors to sell in quantities of less than five gallons, but not less than three gallons (twenty-four pint bottles;) $100 for every wagon used in delivering such goods. This is also a uniform tax throughout the State. For trafficking in alcohol between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. for mechanical purposes, $25 in New York City; $20 in Brooklyn, $15 in Buffalo, and cities of the second class; $10 in other cities, and $5 in any other place.

No Changes Due to Consolidation.

A very important amendment leaves the tax in the various localities to be consolidated into Greater New York the same as it now is.

The Excise Commissioner is authorized to take an enumeration of the population of any hamlet or unincorporated village when there is a doubt as to the amount of excise tax to be assessed.

In addition to receiving a salary of $5,000, the Excise Commissioner is to have $1,800 a year for expenses; the Deputy Commission, with a salary of $4,000, is to get $1,500 a year for expenses. The salary of the special deputy for Erie County is increased from $2,000 to $3,000.

The special attorneys appointed to assist special agents in prosecuting violations shall be paid by the county or city in whose behalf such prosecutions are made.

The sale of liquor is prohibited in the same building wherein are dry goods, groceries, provisions, &c., unless the barroom is separated from the rest of the building by a partition three inches thick, extending from floor to ceiling, without an opening, so that it will be necessary to go into a public street before one place can be entered upon leaving the other.

A person forfeits his tax certificate and violates the law if he has "knowingly" in his employ a person who has been convicted of a felony.

No Private Rooms in Barrooms.

So-called private rooms are prohibited in barrooms.

The sale of liquor not only to a minor is prohibited, but also to a minor for any other person.

An all-night license is granted for a tax of $10 extra a night when permission is obtained for such a license from the Mayor and Chief of Police of any city in first, second, and third classes.

Selling of liquor on cemetery premises is prohibited, as also is selling from any vehicle, except a bottler's wagon and railroad cars.

The distribution of free lunch is permitted.

Courts of Special Sessions are given exclusive jurisdiction to try all complaints for violations of the law, and it is made mandatory that persons accused of violating the law be admitted to bail in a sum not less than $1,000.

There is a prevailing opinion that the number of special agents is increased from sixty to 100, but as the amendments are drafted, the appointment of but sixty special agents, as in the original law, is provided for.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT BUSY.

Rush by Saloonkeepers for Renewals of Tax Certificates.

Hundreds of applications for the renewal of liquor-tax certificates are pouring in daily at the office of the Department of Excise. Up to yesterday, 3,600 of the 7,000 liquor dealers in this city had filed applications, and the clerks are taxed to their utmost ability to keep pace with the business.

All liquor-tax certificates expire at midnight April 30. The law provides that when the holder of a certificate shall have presented his application and bond as required, fifteen days before the expiration of such certificate, he may continue business pending the issue of the new certificate, or until notified that no new certificate will be issued to him. Those saloon keepers who have the necessary $800 and apply within the prescribed time, are furnished with a receipt, which they can put in their places of business, and which has all the effect of the certificate itself.

Those who fail to take advantage of this provision of law and come stringing in after April 16, will have to take their turn. Their applications will be numbered and considered in order. In case the department is unable to complete the necessary examination as to bond, &c., by May 1, the laggard must close his place of business on May 1, and cannot reopen until he has received his certificate. It is estimated that 1,500, and possibly 2,000 liquor dealers, will fail to apply before April 16, either from inability to raise the $800 or because of their desire to await the result of action on the Raines law amendments.

RAINES HOTELS ATTACKED.

The Building Department Begins a Test Suit Against One.

Julius M. Mayer, counsel to the Building Department, yesterday asked Justice Pryor for a temporary injunction, pending the trial of a suit brought by the department against Mary A. King and Charles Busheier, the owner and lessee, respectively, of the Raines law hotel at 303 First Avenue. The action is to compel the defendants to comply with the building laws relating to hotels. Abraham Gruber, counsel for the defendants, agreed to have the case set down for the May term of the court, and on this promise the injunction was denied.

If the Building Department wins its suit against the two defendants, it is understood that the decision will be made the basis of actions against many other Raines law hotels.

Easter

Silver and silver-gilt bonbon baskets, dishes and scoops; egg cups, egg holders and cutters; fern dishes in silver and silver-mounted glass; vases and dainty cabinet pieces in imported enamels; and a very rich assortment of vase pitchers and vases for Easter flowers.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

NO UNION OF AGENCIES.

President McKinley Expected to Revoke Mr. Cleveland's Order Regarding the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The sweeping order of President Cleveland effecting a consolidation of pension agencies will be revoked by President McKinley, if present plans are carried out. Though it is stated that no conclusion has been reached on the matter, the President has had time to inquire into it and to hear the protests of Congressional delegations, and it is learned he has become convinced that it should never be allowed to become operative.

The order is to take effect Sept. 1, but doubtless will be rescinded long before then. Commissioner of Pensions Evans shares this opinion, and he to-day forwarded for the consideration of the President and Secretary Bliss a report setting out that instead of making a saving of considerably over $100,000 in the way of clerk hire, it would increase the expenditures by $200,000. This is accounted for by the character of the business of the agencies, the report claiming that the agencies consolidated with others are "cheaper agencies," that is, agencies where rentals, clerk hire, and similar expenses are not comparatively high. New York, with a pension roll of 62,000, is shown to have a clerk hire allowance of $36,000, the same amount accorded the Columbus (Ohio) agency, which has double the pension roll, or 104,000.

In this connection, the following figures are given as significant: New York, 52,000 pensioners, clerk hire $36,000; Columbus, 104,000, $36,000; Des Moines, 56,000, $24,000; Knoxville, 56,000, $22,000; Boston, 54,000, $28,000; Buffalo, 46,000, $24,000, and Milwaukee, 50,000, $19,000.

BOSTON'S SCANDAL GROWING.

Eight City Officials Now Under Indictment for Larceny.

BOSTON, April 12.—Five persons connected with the Paving Department of the city were before the Superior Criminal Court today to answer to indictments against them for the larceny of various sums of money from the city. They were J. Richard Mulrey, ex-clerk in the Paving Department; William Scollans, contractor; Thomas F. Finneran, contractor, and Michael Reddish and James Keller, laborers. All pleaded not guilty, and, were held for trial.

This brings the total of indictments found by the Grand Jury in connection with the alleged frauds in the department up to eight, and it is believed that still others are involved.

Mulrey was discharged by the city last week soon after Superintendent Wells began an investigation of rumors about the trouble in the Paving Department. He pleaded "not guilty," and was held under $10,000 for trial in the Superior Court. The others also pleaded not guilty, and were also held for trial.

BLOODY BULLFIGHT IN YUMA.

Capt. Garcia Fatally Hurt and Many People Injured.

YUMA, Arizona, April 12.—La Grande Fiesta de Yuma wound up last night with Wild West sports and Spanish bull fights, which constituted a crowning feature of the five days' revelry. The feature of the show which drew the crowds was the Spanish bull fight, headed by the renowned bull fighter Capt. Carlos Garcia, from Juarez, Mexico, and his troupe of toreadors and picadors, including La Carlotta, a female bull fighter, who displayed wonderful skill in fighting fierce animals, but a magnificent black bull, Porfirio Diaz, proved himself almost invincible, and before he was dispatched, in the third fight, he caught Garcia upon his horns and ripped open the man's jaw. Capt. Garcia's wound may prove fatal.

After goring the Captain, the bull charged full at the bull pen, and smashed through it. He then charged into the grounds surrounding the amphitheatre, which was filled with people. Many were injured. The roulette table, stacked with gold and silver coins, was tossed high in the air, and the money scattered in the dust. The animal was captured in the streets of Yuma.

INSURANCE ON CREDIT VALID.

Cash Payment of Renewal Premiums Held to be Unnecessary.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Judge Butler filed an opinion to-day in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirming the decision of the lower court in the suit of C. B. Wiley and William B. Getty of Pittsburg, administrators of the estate of James Getty, Jr., against the Fidelity Insurance and Casualty Company of New York, in which the plaintiffs received a verdict in the Circuit Court at Pittsburg for $10,573, the amount representing an accident insurance policy with interest.

Getty was shot in his office at Pittsburg in August, 1895, by Alex Hutchinson, and died. Hutchinson was afterward acquitted on the charge of murdering Getty upon the ground of self-defense. The company contended that Getty's death was not accidental, as he had provoked the assault, and a question of law arose as to whether the policy was in force at the time of the shooting, because Getty had been charged with the $50 renewal premium by the company's agent instead of having at once paid it in cash. The trial Judge decided the question of law against the company, and the latter obtained a writ of error. In this way the matter came before the Appellate Court, where it was argued last month.

DON'T CHEAT YOURSELF.

It pays to secure the best. Why not use the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is imported from Carlsbad, and can be obtained of any reliable druggist? For all diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is without equal. It is especially beneficial for chronic constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York," on every bottle.

HIGH TENSION AT FRANKFORT.

The Election of Hunter or a Compromise Democrat to the Senate Expected To-day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 12.—There was a murmur of surprise when the Senate filed into the House for a joint session. The redoubtable Jack Chinn, who figured so extensively in the session last Winter, occupied a seat at the door, while Capt. Thomas Tanner, who testified before the Grand Jury against Dr. Hunter and his lieutenants, stood just behind him. The Republicans were nonplussed for a time, but as no offensive move was made the incident was soon forgotten.

When the roll was called the Hunter Republicans answered promptly to their names, but the gold Democrats, bolting Republicans, and free silver Democrats declined to answer, thus breaking a quorum.

Representative Burnam of Madison County, a Hunter man, denounced the tactics of the opposition in round terms, saying that there were 125 members of the General Assembly on the floor, and only forty-five had answered, the continuation of which tactics, he said, was a disgrace to the State. A ballot was ordered, which resulted in forty-four votes being cast for Hunter. No quorum being present, the General Assembly adjourned.

The Hunter men were busy this afternoon collecting their scattered forces for a final effort to-morrow. They announce that they will win on the next joint ballot, unless all signs fail, and every means known to the politician is being used by them not only to keep their men in line but to secure the necessary additional votes from the outside. Many legislators are of the opinion that matters have reached a crisis, and that the tension which has been tightly drawn since the session began will culminate to-morrow in the election of either Hunter or the compromise Democratic candidate, Henry L. Martin.

Ex-Congressmen Wilson and Franks, the Hunter Republicans, who are implicated with their leader in the alleged attempt at bribery, were summoned before the Grand Jury this morning on the recommendation of Attorney General Taylor, who said that he did not want to see the Grand Jury become a mere engine for political persecution. Representative W. A. Baird, a sound-money Democrat from Davies County, was also served with a subpoena, and it was stated that he was to be questioned as to whether or not he had been offered money by the Hunter managers. The feeling runs very high, and personal encounters are looked for at any time.

BACK TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

President McKinley and His Party Return to Washington on Board the Dolphin.

The President, Mrs. McKinley, and their party returned to the White House at 12:35 o'clock to-day, after a five days trip on board of the Dolphin on the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. That great benefit had been derived by the whole party was immediately apparent as the carriages discharged their loads at the White House door. The President stepped out first, very nimbly, and, with the assistance of the maid, Mrs. McKinley was helped out. She had a happy smile for the persons who stood by to greet her, and appeared to be much stronger than when she left the White House a few days ago. Her walk was more confident, and her general health showed signs of improvement.

When he returned to the White House this afternoon the President announced that he would see no callers in connection with private affairs during the remainder of the day. That was the first application of a new rule that the President decided upon while on his trip. Hereafter he will not receive personal calls after 1 o'clock, but will devote his time after that hour each office day to the consideration of matters of public business solely.

NOT OPPOSED TO DANCING.

Connecticut Ministers Disapprove of a Code Offered by a Visitor.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—At the ministers' meeting this morning the Rev. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore delivered an address in which he declared that all ministers who were spiritually alive must denounce from their pulpits dancing, card playing, theatre going, and bicycle riding. His auditors declined to accept his statements as sufficient guide for future conduct of their ministry.

ROOSEVELT TO MAKE A TOUR.

Civil Service Ratings to be Enforced in the Navy Yards.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Long to-day sent to the commandants of every navy yard and station a copy of the order he made March 26 relative to marking the efficiency and office habits of employes. Any person who falls below 70 per cent. in the rating will be dropped.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will be directed by Secretary Long to make a thorough examination of every navy yard and station in the United States, devoting his attention particularly to the condition of the employes, their efficiency, and framing regulations for the correction of any abuses that may be brought to his attention.

OPPOSED TO THE FAST DAY.

Yet Gov. Ramsdell of New Hampshire Appoints Thursday, April 22.

NASHUA, N. H., April 12.—The annual fast-day proclamation of Gov. Ramsdell was issued to-day, designating Thursday, April 22, as a day of fasting and prayer.

Gov. Ramsdell is opposed to the appointment of the anniversary, and he says in his proclamation: "For many years the annual fast has been made a day of sporting events and pleasure, yet, by the advice of my Council, I do this year appoint Thursday, April 22, as a day of fasting and prayer."

WESTERN UNION LOSES A CASE.

$5,000,000 Stock Ticker Suit Remanded by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Supreme Court of the United States denied the petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of the American Bell Telephone Company vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company to compel the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit to certify the case to the Supreme Court. The case involves the question of royalties claimed from the Bell Company by the Western Union Company, and was originally brought in the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, to secure an account of these royalties. About $5,000,000 is involved.

The decision rendered to-day has the effect of taking the case back to the Circuit Court for further proceedings in accordance with the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals. The case is known as "The Stock Ticker" case.

Jealous Wife Loses Her Suit.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 12.—Judge Gaynor and a jury to-day listened to the case of Mrs. Frances J. Rowaine versus Mrs. Annie Decker, for damages to the amount of $10,000 in a suit for alleged alienation by the defendant of the affections of the plaintiff's husband, Charles Rowaine. Mrs. Rowaine lives at Port Jervis and Mrs. Decker is the proprietor of a boarding house in this city. Mr. Rowaine is an engineer on the Tuxedo Express, running between Newburg and New York. The verdict was "no cause for action."

Trout Season in Sullivan.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 12.—The trout season opens in Sullivan County on Friday, and 200 New York fishermen have engaged rooms at Liberty for that day.

Vice President Hobart's House.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Vice President Hobart has leased the residence of J. Don Cameron, on Lafayette Square, for four years.

THE VOYAGE OF THE OAKES

Testimony of the Crew as to a Withholding of the Proper Allowance.

DIARIES KEPT BY TWO MEN.

The Complaints Made to Capt. Reed—The "Full and Plenty" Allowance—"About Half of What Is Usually Given to Seamen," Said One Witness.

The preliminary examination in the case of Capt. Edward W. Reed of the American ship T. F. Oakes, who is charged with withholding a suitable allowance of food from his crew on a recent voyage from Hongkong, causing an epidemic of scurvy among the men, of which five are alleged to have died at sea, was resumed yesterday morning before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building. Mrs. Reed sat beside her husband during the hearing.

The first witness was Second Mate Sydney Abrams. He said that the food given on the voyage was of fair quality, but there was never enough.

At the beginning of the voyage the men were put on what is known as a "full and plenty" allowance. This is a scale of provisions fixed by the Captain and differs from that prescribed by law. Salt beef and salt pork were served out, but in small quantities, and this was supposed to be made up for by an extra allowance of rice, pea soup, &c. On July 30, less than a month out, a complaint was made to the Captain, and the legal allowance of provisions was served out for a month or six weeks. Soon afterward another complaint was made, and the Captain told the men that, as many of them were complaining of sore mouths, the allowance of salt meat should be reduced. He then took away half the meat allowance, substituting dried apples. There was no improvement in the general character and quantity of the food.

Still another complaint, he said, was made just before Christmas. Four sailors were sick at the time, and the Chinese cook had already died.

"Did the Captain give any reasons at this time for serving short rations?" asked District Attorney Hinman.

"Yes, he told the men that the rations were running short and that they would have to do on less food."

"During the voyage, about what proportion of the regular allowance of food did you get?"

"About half of what is usually given to seamen."

On cross-examination by Mr. McClure, for the defense, Abrams said that he had heard none of the men complain of dropsy, rheumatism, or colds, except the Chinese cook and First Mate Stephen Bunker. Abrams himself was taken sick Jan. 12. He had a swelling of the knees. The only persons, he said, who were not sick were the Captain, his wife, and two Chinamen who were cooks.

Third Mate Henry Reagan, who shipped in Shanghai in May, and resigned in Hongkong as third mate, said he only ate in the forecastle one month, but even in his mess on deck the food was insufficient. He made a complaint to the Captain in September, and the latter mustered all hands aft and told them to choose between the Government allowance and his "full-and-plenty" diet. The men were about equally divided. After that they got two or three slices of bread and a piece of salt meat three times a day, rice once or twice a week, and pea soup occasionally. The only "fresh vegetables" the witness ever got, he said, was the water in which asparagus had been boiled for the Captain and his wife. This he begged from the cook.

"I thought it might save my life," he explained.

Witness had never heard the men ask Capt. Reed to put into port. Reagan kept a diary, which contained full details of the voyage. When asked to produce it in court he said that while on a spree last week it was taken from him. The witness said that the charges he had previously made to reporters and to the Shipping Commissioners were uttered while he was drunk.

Joseph Robinson, the boatswain, said that the men were on a short allowance from the day the vessel left Hongkong. He ate on deck with the third mate, but even there never had enough to eat. He made a complaint before the vessel had been out a week. The Captain only told him that he was "no good." The men got a little more to eat when put on the legal allowance, but never got the full allowance. Each man got one and a half pounds of meat and a pound of bread per day for a while, but even this allowance was gradually cut down. On Sept. 27 the Captain told the men that he would not weigh another pound of provisions, and only a half allowance of meat was served during the remainder of the voyage, except for one month previous to entering port.

The seamen began to sicken, the witness said, early in December. The sick men were given an extra allowance of gruel. Witness said he heard the Captain tell the men who were ailing that they were a "lot of lazy loafers." He had heard Capt. Reed tell Third Mate Reagan that "he didn't care if all hands died; he and his wife would bring the vessel into port."

Frank Weber, seaman, told practically the same story as Robinson. When asked by Mr. McClure how he remembered dates so well as he had shown, Weber replied that he kept a diary, which, he said, somebody had stolen since he arrived in port.

Ah Chung, the Chinaman, who succeeded the original cook of the Oakes, said he usually cooked twenty pounds of beef daily for eighteen people.

The investigation will be resumed to-morrow morning.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT OF HIRING.—The great conflict of judicial opinion as to what is the true measure of damages in an action brought by an employe for a breach of contract of employment before the expiration of the term of service provided for in the contract was recognized by the First Appellate Division in their decision reversing a judgment for $8,277 secured by Robert R. Heroy as damages for his alleged illegal discharge by the Fin de Siecle Company. Plaintiff claimed that on Aug. 1, 1895, he contracted to serve defendants for two years, and was discharged without cause the following February. When shown to plaintiff the written contract contained a clause that it might be terminated by defendant on thirty days' notice. The plaintiff objected, and he testified that thereupon this provision was waived and expunged from the contract. Plaintiff said he would accept it with that clause out, and defendant's secretary answered, "Very well," and the sheet containing the clause was taken out. The officer of defendant denied that he said this, and asserted that plaintiff said, "Very well, I will sign the contract." The jury found for the plaintiff, but the Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, per curiam, because the Court erroneously charged the jury that if the contract was made as claimed by plaintiff he was entitled to a verdict for the amount which he was to receive during the full period of two years, less the amount paid, namely, salary or wages for six months and one week. "That," the Court says, "took away from the jury all discretion to consider any circumstances in mitigation of damages. The discussion of what is the proper measure of damage in such a case, the Appellate tribunal says, "has been a protracted one, and the cases are confused and contradictory."

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THERE WAS NO ABSOLUTE DELIVERY.—Euphrosyne Rex, who in 1894 was the wife of John A. Will, brought suit as his administratrix against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States upon a policy for $5,000 on the life of the intestate. The policy was delivered some time in January, 1894, and Will died the following March. The company's defense was that there never had been an absolute delivery of the policy, but that it had been delivered to Will and received by him solely for the purpose of examination. The plaintiff claimed that the delivery was absolute, and that the defendant's agent had waived payment of the first premium. The defendant produced a receipt signed by Will, dated Feb. 12, 1894, reciting that the policy was held by him "for examination, and not in force, as no premium has been paid."

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The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has reversed judgment given on verdict for the plaintiff, holding that the question of delivery of the policy should not have been submitted to the jury; that the necessary result of the undisputed facts was to show that there was no complete delivery of the policy; and that the complaint should have been dismissed on that ground. Justice Ingraham, in a concurring opinion, says: "It has been quite frequently held that on a contract of this kind, which requires the prepayment of a sum of money as premium upon a policy, the prepayment of the premium may be waived, either by express agreement or by acts from which the court can imply such an agreement, but such an agreement, I think, must be an agreement to waive the prepayment of the premium, so as to substitute for such prepayment the obligation of some one to pay such premium in the future, and not an agreement that no premium at all should be paid by any one."

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DELIVERY OF DEED.—Frederick Lemien, Sr., before his death, in December, 1892, directed eight deeds to be drawn, conveying a portion of his real estate to each of his eight children. After their execution, he handed seven of the deeds to be recorded. The eighth was a deed in fee to his son Frederick of a house and lot in Fleetwood Avenue, in this city. This deed was handed to the wife of the grantor, who was told to take care of it. In a suit by Louisa Lemien, wife of the grantor's son Frederick, who claims a life estate in this property as devisee of her husband, against her sister-in-law, Fredericka Lemien, to enjoin enforcement of a claim to the property by the latter, the complaint was dismissed on the trial. That decision has now been reversed by the Appellate Division, and the case is sent back for a new trial. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the court, says the crucial question of fact is whether the deed was delivered to the grantor's wife in escrow or in trust for Frederick Lemien, Jr., and as so left with the wife, was it in existence, undestroyed by the grantor, at the time of his death; or, as claimed by defendant, was it obtained by Lemien, Sr., and destroyed two or three days after it was executed and before it was delivered? The reversal is placed upon the ground that the court at Special Term rendered no decision in writing, under Section 1,010 of the code, upon which the judgment could be supported.

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TAXING PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENTS.—Danford N. Barney, residing in Connecticut, who was a special partner in a firm in this city, to which he contributed $75,000, was assessed that amount as a non-resident having special capital in this State. The Appellate Division, on a writ of certiorari, has affirmed the action of the Tax Commissioners. Mr. Barney alleged he owed money to citizens of this State in excess of the amount for which he was assessed, which he claimed he was entitled to deduct. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the court, said there was no statement to show that relator had not other taxable property exceeding in value the amount of the indebtedness. "Where there is property within this State subject to taxation," Justice Ingraham added, "the owner of such property is not entitled to deduct the amount of money that he owes within this State, simply because the State of his domicile refuses to allow him to deduct his debt from property which it there taxes, and where it does not appear that he has not other property subject to taxation sufficient to pay his indebtedness."

***

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.—In November, 1890, Mrs. Margaretta Card executed a mortgage upon premises owned by her on the north side of Seventieth street, near West End avenue. At that time she owned premises on the south side of Seventy-first street, adjoining the other property in the rear. In December, 1892, she conveyed the Seventy-first street premises to a Mr. Hirsch, with whom she entered into an agreement restricting both pieces of property by making them subject to what is commonly called general restrictions against nuisances. All subsequent conveyances were made subject to these restrictions until they vested in Samuel Regester, who is now the holder of the record title. On application by John H. Rodes and others, the mortgagees, for judgment of foreclosure, Mrs. Card moved for an order directing the premises to be sold subject to the restrictions, she stipulating she would pay the amount due to plaintiff with costs. Regester opposed the application, stipulating to pay $2,500 in excess if the premises were sold without the restrictions. In affirming an order granting the motion the Appellate Division, by Justice O'Brien, held that as Regester bought the property subject to the restrictions there was no reason why he should get an increased price which the property would bring free from the restriction, at the expense of Mrs. Card, who would be subjected to liability for violation of it.

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THIRD AVENUE PAVING CONTRACT.—There was a dispute between the city authorities and William Kelly, who paved Third Avenue from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, after the work was completed, as to the portion of the roadway which, under the contract, was to be paved. The city paid for all the work, except a strip two feet wide along the outer rails of the railroad tracks on either side, which, it was claimed, the railroad company should pay for. The contract required the carriageway to be paved with granite block pavement, with a concrete foundation, which was to be six inches deep, "except in the space between the rails, known as the horse ways, where no concrete shall be laid." Mr. Kelly, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, paved and concreted the roadway from the curb to the outer rail of the track, on either side, and the Commissioner certified that the work was satisfactory, and had been completed under the terms of the contract; but from the certificate of the Water Purveyor the four feet of paving for which Kelly had not been paid was omitted. The map accompanying the specifications was colored pink from the curb rails on each side to a point two feet from the outer rail of the street railroad track, but there was no memorandum as to what the color meant. The Appellate Division has reversed the judgment below, dismissing Kelly's suit to recover for the paving of these strips unpaid for, holding, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham: "There is no more ground for excluding two feet on each side of the track than there is for excluding ten or twenty, or any other number of feet; and when this plaintiff was directed by the Commissioner of Public Works to pave this carriageway up to the track, as work to be done under this contract, he was only doing what his contract obliged him to do, and for which he was plainly entitled to be paid." One of the defenses set up was that Kelly had signed a general release when the last installment was paid to him. It appeared that he could not read or write, and was asked to sign a paper before the payment, and was assured that the signing would not interfere with his claim against the city. The release was not read to him. "It is quite clear," Justice Ingraham said, "that any release obtained under such circumstances would be void, as a surrender of a claim which the party executing it was assured by the officer who procured him to sign the paper would not be released."

Mrs. Leland Stanford Not Insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Mrs. Leland Stanford emphatically denies the story that she has insured her life for $1,000,000 in a New York company.

ARTIST'S PATHETIC DEATH

The Sad End of Ella Cooper's Dream of Fame and Prosperity Through Art.

HER BODY IN THE MORGUE.

A Long and Losing Struggle, After Having Studied in France and Italy—Death from Consumption, While Still Expecting to Live and Work.

Ella Cooper, a poor artist, died of consumption, in obscurity and want, just before noon Sunday, in her room, at 357 West Twenty-fifth Street. It was the end of a life of ambition, struggle, disappointment, and despair. She had been reared in luxury, had traveled, had studied art in Italy and France, and had come back to New York to win fame and independence. When she died Sunday, the following minute on the police register was the only record that could be made of her life and death:

"At 7:50 o'clock last night the body of Ella Cooper, forty years, an artist, who died in the morning at 357 West Twenty-fifth Street, was taken to the Morgue, having no friends to bury her."

Miss Cooper was the daughter of a photograph colorer and painter, who years ago did a prosperous business in his studio on Broadway. He left something of a fortune, and his daughter went to Italy, France, and England to study art. It is said that her family had recently come from Ireland, and that her father had once taken her abroad with him, at which time she visited members of the family living in Londonderry.

When Miss Cooper returned to New York after her art studies, she started upon her career as a painter. She had more ambition than genius, however, and found painting a difficult vocation. It became harder and harder to sell her portraits and sketches, and even her many friends began growing fewer. Some of those who knew her in her girlhood long believed in her, and expected and hoped that she would yet achieve reputation in her art; but even they fell gradually out of her circle of friends and admirers, leaving her to struggle almost alone against the world.

Three friends remained to the last. One of them was a Mrs. Henderson, with whom Miss Cooper had traveled in better times. She visited the artist constantly and, it is believed, aided her in disposing of her pictures. Another woman friend, whose name was not known, called frequently toward the last, and brought fruit and other little dainties to the consumptive. The third friend, whose name was also mysteriously guarded, was a man, tall, bearded, and handsome, and apparently of about the same age as the artist, who came to her room every week or two and evinced a warm interest in her condition. Mr. Sorrow, who lived in the same house, and from whose wife, Mrs. Fannie Morrow, the invalid had rented the little room, said yesterday that the man looked like a well-to-do farmer. These were all, so far as is known, and their visits were not frequent enough to materially lessen the desolation of her life.

She lived in the house with the Morrows only two months. She paid for her room in advance—$2 a week—and went immediately to work painting little pictures. Her health was failing, and two weeks after she came she began coughing. For six weeks thereafter she grew worse, and the cough became more troublesome, but she would not let Mrs. Morrow call in the family physician to prescribe for her. She said she was under treatment by a Dr. Quinn. Although her strength was failing rapidly, she kept at her work and painted up to within a few days of her death. The pictures were sold somehow, the rent paid, and a little fire kept up in her room.

Finally, on Sunday morning, Mrs. Morrow saw that the end was approaching, and sent for her physician, Dr. J. C. Morton of 223 West Twenty-second Street. It was too late for medical aid, and the invalid died about noon. Dr. Morton said that she was not looking for death, but expected to get well and be back at her painting soon.

Of her family little could be learned. It is said that she had quarreled with her brother-in-law and with her mother and sister. It is said, also, that her brother, George Cooper, has a paint shop in this city.

BRYAN AND EX-SENATOR HILL.

Silver Leader Silent as to the Latter's Position in the Campaign.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Committee of Eight of the City of Albany, representing the free-silver interests of the city, who vigorously protested against the nomination of David Bennett Hill for United States Senator, has in its possession a letter from William Jennings Bryan, in which he refuses to discuss the position taken by Senator Hill in the last campaign.

ASSESSORS MUST EXPLAIN.

Undervaluation of Real Estate May Be Stopped by the Tax Board.

ALBANY, April 12.—A meeting of the State Board of Tax Commissioners will be held to-morrow for the purpose of investigating the methods of assessment adopted by different assessors in counties of the State.

The new tax law gives the board authority to call before it assessors and others for the purpose of taking evidence with regard to the manner in which property is assessed in diverent localities. There has been much complaint on this score for many years, particularly with regard to the low valuation placed upon real estate in some of the counties of the State, and the fact that while in some counties a large amount of personal property is placed upon the rolls, in others very little or no personal property is assessed.

SAYS TUTTLE SHOT HER.

Mrs. Booth Tells About the Botsford Affray—She Will Recover.

NEWTON, Conn., April 12.—The Botsford shooting affray, which nearly resulted in the death of Mrs. Caroline Booth Saturday, took a sudden turn this afternoon when J. W. Tuttle, with whom the woman had lived, was brought to this town on suspicion of having shot Mrs. Booth.

To-day the wounded woman was able to talk connectedly, and to Sheriff Rogers she confided that it was a bullet from Tuttle's revolver which struck her. She avers that two tramps were mixed up in the affair and that they fired at Tuttle, but she insisted that none of their bullets took effect. Neighbors vouchsafed the information that Tuttle and Mrs. Booth had quarreled much of late. Mrs. Booth may recover.

Two constables this evening started for Hopeville Junction, about ten miles from Peekskill Landing, on the New England Railroad, information having been received that two tramps are being held there on suspicion of connection with the shooting.

Coast Blockaded with Ice.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 12.—The coast is once more blockaded by heavy Arctic ice, imprisoning the steamers Caspian and Portia, and preventing the incoming of a whole fleet of sealing steamers which have been cruising in the south ice pack for a month past waiting their chances to secure cargoes of seals.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

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NO FUSEL OIL

Taken after Exposure to Cold, it will quicken circulation and thus prevent CONGESTION and GRIP.

Demand it of your Druggist or Grocer. Send for pamphlet.

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On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

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cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.
A package makes 5 gallons.
Sold everywhere.

CONVICTS CHANGE PRISONS.

Two Trainloads, Containing 600 of Them, Carried Across the State of Indiana.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 12.—The first step toward putting into effect the prison reform law, passed by the last General Assembly of Indiana, having for its purpose the reformation of the penal system, was taken this morning, when a train loaded with convicts serving sentences in the Jeffersonville Prison, started on its journey to Michigan City. The northern and southern institutions are hereafter to serve two distinct purposes. The institution at Jeffersonville becomes the Indiana Reformatory, while the Michigan City Prison is to be known as the Indiana State Prison. The effect will be to separate the hardened and confirmed criminals, among whom are classed the murderers from the first-term prisoners under thirty years of age. The latter class remains in the southern institution, while the former are transferred north. A transfer of criminals such as occurred to-day between the extreme northern and southern borders of Indiana has never before taken place in the United States.

On the train which left here at 9 o'clock for the north there were 369 convicts. The train carrying these men was made up of one baggage car, used for hospital purposes; 8 coaches containing an average of 50 prisoners each; one parlor car, for the use of prison officials, railroad officials, and newspaper reporters.

Twenty-eight men belonging to Company C of New Albany, State Militia, accompanied the train.

A similar company of soldiers was also assigned to come south with the Michigan City prisoners to-day. Twenty-four guards were placed over the prisoners, one being stationed at each end of the car, while a third patrolled the aisle. The guards carried revolvers, which they were instructed to keep concealed.

The train which started from Michigan City carried 291 prisoners. The work of riveting

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS

Plans Adopted for the Local Organization of the National Party.

FIRST PRIMARIES ON MAY 5.

A Conference at the Cooper Union and a Report from the Committee of Fifteen — A Declaration to be Signed by Voters.

At a conference held in the meeting room in Cooper Union by representatives of the sound-money Democrats in this city last night, it was decided to perfect the local organization of the National Democratic Party and to hold the first primary election on May 5. A plan of organization was adopted.

This action was the result of the Hoffman House conference of Dec. 3 of last year, which appointed a committee of fifteen Democrats to co-operate with the city members of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party in preparing and adopting a plan of organization for the party in this city and county. Last night's conference was held to receive the report of this committee.

Corporation Counsel Scott presided, and there were about 100 Democrats present. Many of them were influential in the State Democracy, which became a part of the National Democratic Party after the Indianapolis Convention. Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry De Forest Baldwin, Col. R. G. Monroe, First Assistant Corporation Counsel W. L. Turner, Tax Commissioner Sutro, Coroner Hoeber, Capt. John Murphy, John J. Quinlan, Commissioner John P. Faure of the Department of Charities, L. J. Callanan, John A. Henneberry, Thomas Costigan, Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, Daniel E. Dowling, Daniel O'Connell, William Keese, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Michael Kelly, and ex-Senator Dunham were among those present.

Mr. Scott, in opening the meeting, said that the sound-money Democrats had good reason to congratulate themselves that they had been true to the name of Democracy and to its true principles in the last campaign. They could not be held responsible for the Dingley bill, the failure of the Republicans to pay attention to the currency question, or for any shortcomings of the Republican Congress.

Henry De Forest Baldwin, as Chairman of one of the sub-committees of the Committee of Fifteen, then reported the plan of organization.

It provides that the name of the organization shall be "The National Democratic Party in New York County." All Democrats in the city who are qualified voters are eligible for membership. Those desiring to enroll must sign the following declaration:

"I am a citizen of the United States, legally entitled to vote in the City of New York, and reside at the address set opposite my name. I am a Democrat and I do hereby enroll myself as a member of the National Democratic Party in New York County, for the purpose of advancing Democratic principles as declared by the National Democratic Party and securing good government in the Nation and State and in the City of New York."

This pledges the applicant to sound money and tariff reform. The Assembly District plan of organization is followed. There will be a District Committee in each Assembly District, a County Committee, a General Committee, and an Executive Committee. Due notice must be given by the Executive Committee of primary elections, and it must designate at least one place in each Assembly district at which primary elections are to be held.

Rules are made for the proper conduct of the primaries. The voter at the primary must be duly enrolled and not a member of any political organization antagonistic to the National Democratic Party. Provisions are made for watchers at the primary polls, and the interests of the candidates and of the voters are carefully guarded. Primary elections shall be held in each year on the Tuesday six weeks preceding the general election, unless the Executive Committee shall have appointed a different time.

The Assembly District Committee in each district shall consist of three members of the organization from each election district therein.

The County Committee shall consist of a number of delegates from each Assembly district equal to the number of election districts in such Assembly district, as the same existed at the last preceding general election. It shall have the care of and be vested with the administration of the affairs of the party in this county. The dues shall be $5 per year. Five members from each Assembly district shall be selected by the County Committee to constitute the Executive Committee. The latter committee may add fifty members to its number. The General Committee shall consist of all of the members of the several Assembly District Committees and of the County Committee.

Mr. Baldwin explained the main outlines of the plan, and after a brief discussion it was adopted.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe, in behalf of one of the sub-committees of the Committee of Fifteen, reported that investigation had been made as to the chances for organizing in the various Assembly districts, and it had been found that in eighteen or nineteen of them organizations could be established at once, and would be self-supporting, and that in many of the other districts the organizations could be started without very much delay. Under the plan of organization the power of calling the first primary election for the purpose of organization was left in the hands of the New York City members of the State Committee, and Col. Monroe moved that these members be directed to call the primaries for May 5.

This was adopted unanimously. These members are John Fennel, Daniel E. Dowling, Francis M. Scott, Theodore Sutro, Maurice J. Power, Lawrence E. Sexton, Thomas Costigan, John J. Van Warner, Calvin Tompkins, Daniel O'Connell, John A. Henneberry, and Edward McCue.

Nothing was said at the meeting last night of the probable course of the organization in the local campaign of this year.

WANAMAKER WILL NOT RUN.

Prefers to March in the Ranks Rather than Be a Candidate for Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 12.—John Wanamaker this afternoon declined to be a candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. In his letter of declination to the committee of the National Republican League of Business Men, which urged him to stand for the office, he gives as one reason for his action the conclusion that the present Legislature will enact a law providing for the payment of interest upon State deposits, "and thus correct the most vicious evils in the conduct of the State Treasury."

Continuing, Mr. Wanamaker says: "The present system of electing a State Treasurer to conduct the State Treasury as an adjunct to the State Committee of the Republican Party is fraught with incalculable evil. Could anything but a powerful political machine holding the Treasurer under control deprive the public schools and suffering charities of the State for months at a time of the moneys due them, which are lying idle for somebody's benefit in the favorite depositories?"

Mr. Wanamaker expresses his preference to use his endeavors to assist the movement for better government by marching in the ranks rather than as standard bearer, but he calls the attention of the league to the election this year of Governor and other State officers, and the election by the Legislature chosen next year of a United States Senator, urging that every effort be used to the end "that a Government of the people may supplant the present Government of the bosses."

The Victoria May Be Reopened.

Hotel men yesterday were discussing a rumor that the Victoria Hotel, at 27th Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, had been leased to Edward Kingsley of Philadelphia. The hotel, which is owned by the Paran Stevens estate, has been closed for some time. The rental demanded, $85,000 a year, has deterred hotel men heretofore. Mr. Kingsley is the son of the proprietor of the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, and has managed that place for some years. John Milcher of 1,160 Broadway, the agent of the Stevens estate, would say nothing about the matter yesterday.

THE M'KEE SCRIP CLAIMS.

Charles Bary and P. J. Somers Tell of the Rehearing to be Held April 26.

Charles Bary of Chicago and ex-Mayor Peter J. Somers of Milwaukee, who are of counsel in the great McKee scrip litigation, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon and are staying at the Buckingham Hotel. While they have come here on business connected with the Mexican Southeastern Railroad Company, of which Mr. Bary is general counsel, they will soon go on to Washington to attend the rehearing of the McKee scrip matter.

Mr. Bary said last night that the rehearing has been set for April 26, before Binger Herman, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who has succeeded Judge Lamoreux. Judge Lamoreux's resignation was requested by Secretary Bliss because he gave out the result of his decision, which was in favor of the holders of the scrip, without consultation with his superior officer. No dissatisfaction was found, Mr. Bary said, with the decision itself, but only with the manner of its promulgation.

Mr. Bary and ex-Mayor Somers will have associated with them in the hearing before Commissioner Herman, ex-Secretary Carlisle, Judge N. D. Parkhurst of Chicago, W. W. Dudley, ex-Commissioner of Pensions; L. T. Michner, ex-Attorney General of Indiana, and James K. Watson, ex-Attorney General of Ohio and also an ex-Representative from that State.

The land claimed by the holders of the McKee scrip consists of 163 acres on Lake Michigan and the Chicago River, and is said to be the most valuable real estate in the northern part of the city. It was known as "No Man's Land," and when it was found, by a survey in 1836, to be United States domain, the holders of the McKee scrip seized it by virtue of the act of Congress authorizing the issue of the scrip to the McKee heirs. This act authorized the holders of the scrip to take any part of the public domain, occupied or unoccupied, and they selected, perhaps, the most valuable bit of United States land that could have been seized under the provisions of the law. Real estate dealers of Chicago estimate that the value of the 163 acres is not less than $50,000,000, and the improvements on it, which would go with the land, are valued at $2,000,000 or $3,000,000.

AN ARCADE WITH STORES.

Many Small Merchants Under One Roof—Joseph H. Bauland Company Buy Out the Liebmann Company.

The Joseph H. Bauland Company, the Chicago dry goods merchants who recently purchased the store and stock of the Wechsler estate in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday announced that they had bought the entire stock of the Liebmann Company, valued at $500,000, for a cash consideration. They will remove the stock to their store within the next few days. The two purchases constitute in the aggregate the largest dry goods deal that has ever taken place in Brooklyn.

The Liebmann Company closed its doors last evening. The Liebmann Brothers said yesterday that it is their intention to remodel their store into an arcade building similar to those in operation in other cities. The Merchants' Union, which will be incorporated within the next few days, has secured a lease from the Liebmanns, and when the alterations are completed will lease the stalls to small merchants in every branch of trade. The idea is to give the small tradesman an opportunity to compete directly with the large department stores in the neighborhood. The arcade will be under one management, and its projectors believe the enterprise will be wholly successful in Brooklyn, as it has been elsewhere.

THEIR LAST DAY ON EARTH.

Paul Genz and John Mackin to be Hanged in Jersey City.

Paul Genz and John Mackin are to be hanged in the Hudson County Jail, at Jersey City, to-day.

Genz declined yesterday to make any statement, but Mackin, after taking farewell of his parents and brother, gave out a letter for publication. In it he said he met death with resignation and a firm faith in the power of repentance and the mercy of God. He attributed his ruin to his disregard of parental control.

Mackin murdered his wife and her mother, Mrs. Bridget Connors, on Feb. 27, 1896. Genz killed Clara Arnim, his common-law wife, in Hoboken, Aug. 28, 1894. He has had three trials. The executions will take place separately, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Mackin will be attended by Fathers Smith and Moran, and Genz by the Rev. E. A. Meury of the Second German Reformed Church.

LIFE INSURANCE IN KANSAS.

Companies Score a Point in Fighting the State Superintendent.

Insurance Superintendent McNall of Kansas recently suspended the licenses of the Mutual Life of New York, the New York Life, and the Connecticut Mutual Life, to do business in that State, on the ground that the companies had failed to pay a claim that is now pending in the United States Courts. The companies appealed to the Federal Courts to adjudge the Superintendent in contempt of court. The following dispatch was received yesterday:

"TOPEKA, April 12.

"Edward L. Short, General Solicitor Mutual Life:

"Federal Court has decided McNall was obstructing the administration of justice, but not in presence of or near court, therefore not punishable for contempt, but should be indicted by the Grand Jury, and Judge has already specially charged Grand Jury to this effect, that body being in session."

Arrested as a Shoplifter.

Mary Daly, who gave her address as 183 Park Place, was, it is alleged, caught stealing goods in a department store on Sixth Avenue yesterday. The woman detective employed in the place tried to detain her, but could not do so. Detective Wund of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who was passing the store, had better luck, but the woman sat down on the sidewalk and refused to move. A patrol wagon was therefore pressed into service. In the Jefferson Market Police Court she was held for examination.

They Are Charged with Fraud.

Dr. Jacob N. H. Matossian of 122 East Twenty-eighth Street, Samuel Kreiser of 232 Fifth Avenue, and Hartim Kasahian were indicted and arrested yesterday for being interested in fraudulent auctions. They were arraigned before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, and admitted to $1,000 bail each.

Kreiser, who runs an auction room at 232 Fifth Avenue, is alleged to have entered into a conspiracy with the men to defraud customers by acting as "puffers." It is said that two other arrests will be made.

Settled the Question Woman Fashion.

A curious strike is threatened at Mendell's embroidery factory, Savage Street and Summit Avenue, West Hoboken. When the factory closed down on Saturday last at its regulation hour for that day, 4 P. M., the twenty-five girl employes notified Proprietor Mendell that in the future the hour must be 1 o'clock. He refused the request. The girls met and debated, and yesterday notified their employer that they are going to quit work at 1 o'clock on each Saturday afternoon whether he likes it or not.

Good Government Club Platform.

Good Government Club E, at its regular meeting yesterday, passed resolutions favoring municipal ownership of all franchises under control of the city; the application of the Board of Education for $12,500,000 for additional school accommodation; more compensation for female public school teachers; the use of public school buildings for boys' and girls' clubs; praising the Tombs Prison school, and approving the Citizens' Union.

Verdict Against a Baroness.

Joseph Reiss brought suit yesterday in the City Court against the Baroness Emmy von Kattengill, on an assigned claim for $3,000, held by Lawyer Max David Steuer of 61 Park Row, for services in a divorce case in which a friend of the Baroness was involved. The claim was made that she had engaged the attorney for her friend. Reiss recovered a verdict of $840.

FORAKER IS A HUNTED MAN

The Ohio Senator a Martyr to Office Seekers, Who Make His Life Miserable.

HE KNOWS ALL THE SIDE DOORS

Driven to Desperation, He Slips In and Out of His Hotel Like a Thief in the Night—Even His Sleep Is Troubled.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Foraker is a much sought-after man. Office seekers from his own State and from some other States are of the opinion that he has a keen scent for places, and a tenacity and power of grip upon the Administration that render him well nigh invincible. It is a very unfortunate and unwelcome reputation, and the Senator does not enjoy or attempt to justify it. He lives at the Arlington Hotel, and it is necessary for him to enter and leave it from time to time. He has learned all the side doors, and he has used them, but the men who are after him have learned his habits, and they wait for him at each entrance and exit.

Being compelled to face the inevitable, he has formed a habit of moving through the halls with a celerity that regards neither old acquaintance, official station, nor sex. When he descends from his apartments to go to his meals or to the Senate or to a department, he moves with the swiftness of a bolt shot from a catapult. As soon as he comes in sight his tormentors endeavor to seize upon him. They cluster about him in groups, seize him by the arms or coat, tread upon his heels and his toes, but never stop him. Wearing a very convincing frown, an air of business that would impress any one but an office-seeker, he goes rapidly on, making excuses to right and left, before and behind, answering everybody, but procrastinating to all.

At first, before the onset was fully developed, the Senator could stop in a hallway to converse calmly with a friend. "Those were the days" about which he will soon begin to think with pleasure. But they are gone. The villain still pursues him, whether it be at the door of the White House, in the lobby of the Senate, or at the entrances to the different departments. Even in his rooms and while he sleeps he cannot forget them; and a friend of the Senator says that he tells his acquaintances that he can hear them in the dreary hours of the night concocting schemes by which he can be waylaid and compelled to listen to the appeals of the would-be "burden bearers."

Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Additional applications for appointment to Presidential offices under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows:

Auditor for the Navy Department—H. C. SMITH of Cleveland.

Collector of Customs at New York—R. J. WRIGHT.

General Appraiser at New York—E. D. APPLETON.

Examiner of Drugs at Boston—H. C. GRAMMEMAN.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—E. S. GLEIM, at Lancaster, Penn.; H. W. BARDWELL, at Scranton, Penn.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Arlington, Henry Allen; South Millbrook, W. S. Estelle; Vernon, George L. Powers.

New Jersey—Allenwood, William P. Lafetra; Avon-by-the-Sea, Charles P. White; Collingswood, Henry R. Tatem; Liberty Corner, Henry B. Rammel; Pedricktown, Harry M. Green.

Senate Adjourns as a Mark of Respect.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate met at noon for the first time since the death of ex-Senator Voorhees. Immediately after the prayer, Mr. Gorman of Maryland moved that as a mark of respect to their late associate, the Senate adjourn, adding that many Senators desired to attend the funeral. The motion prevailed, and at 12:05 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Jordan May Stay in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—It is said here by persons who are believed to have knowledge of the matter, that Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan, whose term of office will expire in a few days, will be reappointed by President McKinley. Mr. Jordan is a gold Democrat.

PRIMARY SCHOOL OF TO-DAY.

Miss Sarah L. Arnold's Views of How Its Pupils Should Be Taught.

Miss Sarah L. Arnold, Supervisor of Schools of Boston, lectured before the Public Education Association at 64 Madison Avenue, Friday afternoon, upon "The Primary School of To-day." The four essential elements of primary school education, the schoolroom, the curriculum, the pupil, and the teacher afforded the outline upon which she based her remarks.

"The schoolroom should be as pleasant as home," she said, "for upon this depends the children's health and their interest in their work. Plenty of sunshine and good ventilation are requisites of good health, and when these are denied the children their physical and mental condition suffer. Superintendent Balliot of Springfield, Mass., in his last report has given his opinion, which is based upon the tabulated statements of teachers, that not more than fifty pupils should be seated in one room. A young child needs just as much air as an adult person. A contrary opinion seems to prevail among the majority of those who have charge of our schools and our little boys and girls of the primary grade are more closely crowded than the children of more advanced grades.

"The schoolroom should contain the beautiful, so that the children may be taught to open their eyes to the beauties of nature, and have developed in them a desire for what is higher. First neatness and cleanliness, then the introduction of some little adornments of colors, pictures of views, and men, and flowers will do much to bring happiness into the hearts of the children, who are so easily pleased. What shall our children be taught? The selection of a course from a wide range of studies, all of which are admitted to be useful, is a perplexing problem. But if more attention were given to the chief end of education this question would give less trouble. The growth and development of the child's personality is the object for which we send our children to school. The acquisition of knowledge is a secondary aim. The spirit of what is taught should be instilled into the young souls, and in every case illustration of the object studied should be given. Tennyson's 'Song of a Brook' cannot appeal to children who have never seen a brook. The natural thing to do is to take the children to a brook, if they have never seen one, and, if this is not possible, as is generally the case, let them see the works of artists. Appreciation and enjoyment of literature depends upon one's experience, and reading exercises will be but an idle repetition of words if the children have not had this experience.

"The method of instruction should be such as conduces to the growth of children. Discipline gives opportunity to train pupils in obedience, and in recognition of the rights of others. The virtues of good citizenship should be developed in children while in the schoolroom.

"Growth depends upon self-activity. Realizing this, the efforts of the teacher should be directed to train and guide the young wards after their own individual ways rather than attempt to compel them to conform to arbitrary orders. She should encourage them to think, to choose between courses of action and to imagine. Children possess a tendency to act spontaneously, and were the methods of parents and teachers based less on conventional rules, which disregard the personality of the children, they would develop into more perfect human beings, and could find fuller enjoyment of life.

"The chief essential of the teacher is a strong personality. Thomas Arnold taught as he did because he was a mighty man. His boys had a lasting influence in their lives because he could interpret the great and good for them."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Western Agents Accord More Time to the General Committee.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The General Committee of the Western Passenger Agents which was to report to the meeting called for Wednesday the proposed form for the new management, has asked for more time, and the meeting has been postponed until Wednesday of next week, in accordance with the request

The committee has found that the work outlined for it is greater by far than its members at first supposed. The attorneys keep studying the Supreme Court decision, and every few days they announce that they have found something more the ruling of the court does not forbid, and the passenger men hasten to incorporate this in the new agreement.

If the attorneys keep up their discoveries much longer, the new agreement of the Western Passenger Association is quite likely to have all the features of the old one and a few additional ones of its own.

THE TRANSFER SYSTEM.

A Demand that the Metropolitan Company Be Made to Extend It.

ALBANY, April 12.—The State Railroad Commission has received from District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, of New York City, a petition asking the board to compel the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City to extend the transfer ticket system on the lines controlled by that company.

The petition states that the company now uses transfer tickets on some of its lines, but not enough to comply with the provisions of the State railroad law. The organization thinks that transfer tickets should be given which would entitle the holder to ride on any line of the company in the same general direction as that in which he began his journey on the company's line.

A hearing on the petition will be given by the commission at the Chamber of Commerce in New York City on Thursday next.

East-Bound Shipments Last Week.

CHICAGO, April 12.—East-bound shipments last week were 51,650 tons, against 62,824 tons for the preceding week and 65,903 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The roads carried tonnage as follows: Michigan Central, 6,998; Wabash, 6,605; Lake Shore, 5,149; Fort Wayne, 5,951; Panhandle, 7,573; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,927; Grand Trunk, 4,749; Nickel Plate, 4,510; Erie, 4,768; Big Four, 2,040; total, 51,650. Shipments were made up of the following articles in tons: Flour and mill stuffs, 4,638; grain, 18,960; cured meats, lard, &c., 9,804; dressed beef, 8,525; miscellaneous, 9,723.

Passenger Agent Scull Resigns.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—Charles O. Scull, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has resigned, to take effect April 15. Mr. Scull, who has been with the road ten years, took this action because of the appointment of D. B. Martin of the "Big Four" as General Passenger Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio. It is understood that Mr. Scull was offered a considerable inducement to continue in his present capacity, but business reasons made it impossible for him to entertain such suggestion.

Railroad Men and Matters.

G. W. F. Harper, formerly President and Treasurer of the Chester and Lenoir Railroad Company, has been elected President of its successor, the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad.

Officers elected for the Sherman, Shreveport and Southern Railway Company are: President—W. B. Munson; Vice President—T. E. King; Secretary—H. N. Marache; Treasurer—J. T. Roberts. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is Henry W. Poor.

At the meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association at the Central Building to-day James C. Carter, ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps and ex-Senator Edmunds will set forth the legality of the association under the Trans-Missouri decision.

The Buffalo, Niagara River and Grand Island Railway Company has been incorporated at Albany to operate a street surface electric road from Buffalo to Tonawanda. The Directors are Donoto A. Crage, William E. Pench, George A. Ricker, J. H. Metcalf, Herbert P. Bissell, George C. Riley, James Murphy, Charles W. Ricker, and Frank W. Carr of Buffalo. The capital is $30,000.

ANTHONY'S CASE CALLED.

He Is Accused of Larceny, and in Jail for Contempt.

D. Edgar Anthony, who has been confined in Ludlow Street Jail for nearly two years on charges of contempt and larceny, was arraigned for trial yesterday before Judge McMahon in General Sessions, but at the request of his counsel the case went over for two weeks.

Anthony, who is a lawyer, has an office at 293 Broadway. He was appointed receiver for the National Mutual Insurance Company in 1894. Some months later he was adjudged guilty of contempt in the Supreme Court because of his failure to make accountings of the affairs of the insurance company. For this he was committed to Ludlow Street Jail. Six months ago he was indicted on a charge of the larceny of $1,200 of the insurance company's funds. Even if he is acquitted of the criminal charge he will have to remain in Ludlow Street Jail until he purges himself of contempt.

CARTRIDGE ON A CAR TRACK.

Exploded by a Car, the Bullet Breaking a Shop Window.

A 44-calibre cartridge was placed by some unknown person on the car tracks in Prince Street, near Elizabeth, yesterday, and when a car rolled over it it exploded, the bullet crashing through the front window of Salvadore Travino's butcher's shop.

Several persons were in the place, and they all tried to get through the door at once. Travino, suspecting that a rival of his across the street had fired the shot, started over to even up matters. A policeman cooled his ardor, and discovered the cause of the explosion. Frances Seto, fifteen years old, was slightly cut in the face by a splinter of glass.

WANT CHEAPER RENTALS.

Ferry Lessees Will Endeavor to Have Rates Lowered.

The sales at auction, by the Controller, of the franchises of the South Brooklyn, Liberty Street, and the Pine Street Ferries, which were scheduled to take place yesterday, were postponed for two weeks at the request of the lessees of the ferries, who intend to go before the Sinking Fund Commissioners and seek a reduction of rentals.

The action taken by the Dock Department last week in accepting the offer of the Cunard, White Star, and Wilson Steamship Companies for leases of the five new piers on the North River at what are regarded as lower rentals has led the ferry people to the belief that ferry rentals should also be made cheaper.

Brooklyn Art Club.

The Brooklyn Art Club gave a private view of its Spring exhibition of paintings at the rooms in the Art Institute last evening. Two hundred or more canvases have been hung. Many of the pictures are of unusual merit and strong and vigorous in treatment. Among the artists exhibiting this year are Joseph Boston, Eleanor Bannister, Miss M. E. Robinson, Harry Roseland, William and C. B. Snyder, and many others.

Quick Run from Hongkong.

The American ship William H. Smith, Capt. Wilson, arrived yesterday from Hongkong, after the unusually fast passage of 99 days. The record is a little better than this, but ordinarily the voyage takes from 120 to 140 days. The Smith brings a cargo of tea, consigned to order, the vessel coming to James W. Elwell & Co.

McKinley League Progress.

The McKinley League, the new anti-machine organization of the Republican Party, did not hold its primaries, as was the original intention, last night. Nothing has been done aside from the selection of Gen. Wager Swayne as Chairman of the league. It was said last night by a member of the league that the primaries have been postponed indefinitely.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

The Irvington-Millburn Handicap Will Be Held on Monday, May 31.

GRAND STAND AT THE FINISH.

A Time Limit of One Hour and Fifteen Minutes Has Been Placed on the Race.

The great Irvington-Millburn handicap will be held over the course so well known to the racing men of this country, but this season's contest will undoubtedly take rank as the most important of all that have been held.

As was predicted some time ago, the Chairmen of the Race Committees of the three big associations of cycling clubs of the metropolitan district will have the active management of the event, which insures the interest of every club in this vicinity. A meeting of the Chairmen in question was held yesterday forenoon at the Astor House, when it was determined to hold the race on Monday, May 31, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Edward Gebereux of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York will act as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and his associates will be Walter Rutan of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey and George A. Shannon of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. An auxiliary committee, comprising P. Anthony Brock, Ritchie Betts, W. E. Scudder, and W. A. Drabble, will work in conjunction with the main committee in an advisory capacity.

The active participation of the Chairmen of the three associations means the abandonment of the proposed race, similar to the Irvington-Millburn, which the Park Commissioners refused to allow in Riverside Drive.

A grand stand will be erected on one side of the road at the finish, and facilities will be offered for checking wheels. The lack of a grand stand has been a serious drawback at previous handicaps, those at the finish line having to view the contest as well as possible from vehicles and fencerails, oftentimes to their great inconvenience. A nominal charge will be made for seats in the stand, and it is expected that probably as many as 4,000 persons will avail themselves of the comforts of the innovation.

It was decided at yesterday's meeting to place a time limit on the race of 1:15, which is one second less than the limit fixed last year. The record for the course is 1:08:26 (for 25 miles) and was made by Monte Scott two years ago. The trolley company running a line over a part of the route has agreed to help the wheelmen in the matter of placing the road in the best possible condition. They have offered to roll and scrape the course and to sprinkle it for three days prior to the contest, if it be dusty.

Professionals will be allowed to compete. The entrance fee will be $2.

WHEELMAN'S HEROIC ACT.

His Presence of Mind Saved a Rider from Certain Death.

A probably fatal accident was timely averted on the dangerous Gorge Road, about two miles south of Fort Lee, on Sunday. The dangers of this road, which leads from the top of the Palisades to the River Road winding along the bank of the North River, nearly opposite Ninetieth Street, have been written and talked about, till it seems as if every cyclist in this vicinity ought to be aware of them.

Sunday afternoon, as a party of members of the Neighborhood Guild Wheelmen, including Capt. C. Leroy Mosher and Samuel Lesselbaum, were coming down the hill, they heard cries of "Save me! Save me!" and turning, beheld a lone wheelman, hatless and with feet off the pedals, rushing toward them. He had lost control of his bicycle.

Mr. Lesselbaum dropped his wheel and made a grab at the rider's wrist. Both were hurled to the ground. The rescued rider's wrist was dislocated, but otherwise he escaped injury, and his wheel was not even broken. The shock to his nervous system was so severe that he had to be helped to the ferry and carried to his home in this city.

Capt. Mosher was loud in his praise of Mr. Lesselbaum's act, and declared the runaway would surely have been dashed to death had he not been caught. Capt. Mosher could not remember the man's name when telling the story yesterday, but said he was taken by several members of the party to his home, in West Sixty-first Street.

MANY REFORMS ARE URGED.

Agitation for the Improvement of State Roads Favored.

The delegates to the councils of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New-York will secure many reforms for riders in the metropolis if they continue as actively as they have begun. Last evening they held a meeting at the Hotel Metropole, with President Charles E. Simms, Jr., in the chair, and laid plans for work in which every local cyclist will take an interest.

No less than eight resolutions were passed, all looking toward reforms which will benefit cycling. One resolution favored further agitation of the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill, providing for a systematic improvement of all the highways of the State. Another called for the appointment of a committee to visit Mayor Strong and request him in the name of the cyclists to sign the bill providing for the connection of the Grand Boulevard with the Boulevard Lafayette. The two combined will form one of the finest drives in all the world.

A third resolution provides for the work of securing a good road from the Forty-second Street Ferry at Weehawken to Hudson County Boulevard. A fourth requests all wheelmen to work for the passage of the Parsons bill now in the Senate, which provides for a uniformity of ordinances regulating the use of bicycles and tricycles.

Joseph Oatman of the Manhattan Bicycle Club introduced a resolution to secure the stopping of horse and cable cars on the near side of the streets. He asked for this on the ground of public safety. The matter was referred to the Legislative Committee.

Chairman Edward Gebereux of the Race Committee made an interesting report on the work done by his committee. Among other things, he referred to the plans for races during the season, calling attention to the proposed club team championship and the Irvington-Millburn Handicap. In connection with the latter, the delegates were instructed to have their respective clubs schedule runs to the Irvington-Millburn course on the day of the race, the members to serve as marshals in policing the course. Chairman Gebereux referred also to the demand for an up-to-date set of rules to govern road racing, and intimated that the committee would draft a set for the association's approval.

An effort will be made to secure additional members in the association, the Chair having been instructed to appoint a committee of five for this purpose. Concerning the question of petitioning the cable roads to run "trailers," or additional cars for the accumulation of cyclists and their wheels, no action was taken, it being understood that the Board of Consuls of the local Consulate has that matter in hand. The constitution and by-laws of the association were submitted for approval.

Quill Club to Give a Meet.

The Race Committee of the Quill Club Wheelmen of America held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to promote a preliminary Spring meeting on May 22. The Spring meeting will take nothing from the annual meet in the Autumn, but will be guided by the same rules which govern the latter. The Race Committee in charge of the meet comprises A. G. Batcheller, Chairman; Albert Reeves, Secretary; George E. Stackhouse, H. L. Saltonstall, D. J. Smith, C. L. R. Mosher, W. O. Eschewege, and J. C. Wetmore.

Later Bicycle Trains.

While only about 250 cyclists were carried on the elevated bicycle trains on Sunday, the experiment was entirely satisfactory to General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company. To accommodate late riders, the service will be extended by two additional trains, north and south, running after the last trains already scheduled. The last train north will leave Rector Street at 8:20. The last train south from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street will leave at 7:30 o'clock.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Riders who frequent Eighth avenue have often remarked upon the unusually high car rails at the crossing in Fifty-third street. Through the appeals of the Board of Consuls of the local consulate this has been rectified, grooved rails having been laid in place of the old ones. The crossing is now as smooth as a floor.

The rumored withdrawal of the Chicago Cycle Club from the League of American Wheelmen was denied in a telegram received yesterday by President Potter. The telegram came from Charles P. Root, and stated that the rumor was all wrong and that every member of the club would personally apply for a renewal of membership within a few days.

The Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn has decided to appeal to Park Commissioner Dettmer to employ the $15,000 now available toward the improvement of the Coney Island cycle path. Bids were asked for in the matter of building a new path, but the lowest was over $20,000, and the Commissioner announced that nothing would be done under the circumstances. Now the Good Roads men think they can have the path rebuilt for the sum in hand, and when Mr. Dettmer returns to the city in a few days they will call upon him and try to convince him that their plan is feasible.

BOSTONS DEFEAT PRINCETONS.

League Team Wins Against the Tigers by a Score of 3 to 2.

PRINCETON, April 12.—The Boston League team defeated the Princeton Tigers in a closely contested baseball game played here this afternoon. Score, 3 to 2. For Princeton, Jayne, a substitute, occupied the box during the entire game. Fewer hits were made by the Bostonians off his delivery than the Tigers secured from the three League twirlers who pitched for Boston.

Kelly, who covered first base last season for the Tigers, played to-day for the first time this season. His presence materially strengthened the nine, and the Princeton infielders played like veterans.

Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	E.	PRINCETON.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Hamilton, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	Bradley, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenny, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	0	Easton, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Long, ss.	0	1	6	1	0	0	Altman, rf.	0	3	1	1	0	
Duffy, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	0	Kelly, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	
Collins, 3b.	0	2	2	6	2		Barrett, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0	
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0		Butler, ss.	0	0	2	3	1	
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	13	2	0		Kafer, c.	0	1	5	2	1	
Bergen, c.	0	0	3	2	0		Sankey, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0	
Stivetts, p.	0	0	0	3	0		Jayne, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
Dolan, p.	0	0	0	2	0								
Lewis, p.	0	0	0	0	0		Total.	3	8	24	14	2	
Total.	3	5	27	18	2								

Boston ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 .—3
Princeton ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Altman; Stolen base—Hamilton. Bases on balls—Off Lewis, 4; off Stivetts, 1; off Jayne, 6; off Dolan, 1. Double plays—Sankey to Kelly; Altman to Kelly; Collins to Tucker to Collins. Hit by pitched balls—Tucker and Sankey. Struck out—By Dolan, Sacrifice hits—Lowe, Hamilton, Tenny, Altman, Kafer. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Princeton, 10. Umpire—Mr. Ganzel.

Easy Victory for the Giants.

The New York ball team did just about as it pleased with the Fordham College boys in the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. About 300 spectators were present. The grounds were in first-class condition. Capt. Joyce is suffering with a slight cold and did not play. "Bill" Clark covered third base. Joyce put in three batteries in yesterday's games, as he will in all of the exhibition games. Doheny and Wilson were the battery for the first three innings, Seymour and Zorfoss for the next three, and Sanders and Warner in the last three innings. The score by innings was:

New York.....2 3 3 4 4 3 0 4 .—23
Fordham.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Lawn Tennis in England.

LONDON, April 12.—In the lawn tennis (cover courts) championship contest to-day W. V. Eaves defeated E. D. Lewis, the holder of the championship, by 3—0.

In the lawn tennis (doubles) championship, Nisbett and Greville beat Eaves and Martin 3—2.

Pennsylvania, 13; Virginia, 7.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 12.—Virginia met defeat at the hands of the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon by a score of 13 to 7.

Baseball Board of Arbitration.

The National Board of Arbitration of the Professional Baseball Clubs met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The appeal of H. J. Earle for release from being reserved by Wilkesbarre was referred to the Directors of the Eastern League, to be settled, if possible, within ten days. The most important matter considered was the appeal made by the Minneapolis club of the Western League against the decision made by the board at the Baltimore meeting, in upholding the draft of W. F. Hutchinson of the Minneapolis club by the St. Louis club. A rehearing was asked and granted. The board decided that it was entirely proper to uphold the right exercised by St. Louis in drafting Hutchinson. The board will meet again this morning.

CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

Its Members Finally Selected by the Clubs Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The make-up of the cricket team which will go to England this Summer was finally fixed upon at a meeting of the Associated Cricket

SILVER FOR A SHIBBOLETH

Democratic Clubs Sniff Victory Three Years in Advance of the Election.

ORGANIZATION IS THEIR HOPE.

The McKinley Administration Censured for Tariff Tinkering and Its Inertia on the Currency Question—Jefferson's Name to Conjure With.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The first meeting of the new Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs took place here to-day at the Ebbitt House. Those present included the following: The Hon. Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, Representative Benton McMillin of Tennessee, Representative Benton of Missouri, proxy for Gov. Stone; George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Lloyd L. Jackson of Maryland, William J. Bryan of Nebraska, proxy for James C. Dahlman; Representative Maguire of California, proxy for Senator White of the same State; Representative Allen of Mississippi, proxy for Senator Money of the same State; James Kerr of Pennsylvania, Vice President Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, E. Chambers Smith of North Carolina, Mr. Burch of New Jersey, proxy for G. H. Lambert; Representative J. H. Lewis of Washington State; Senator Chilton of Texas, proxy for Gov. Hogg, and W. S. McKean, Assistant Secretary.

McMillin in the Chair.

Mr. McMillin was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the committee. The members of the committee say the meeting was more fully attended and the interest displayed was greater than at any previous gathering of a committee after defeat in a previous campaign. The reports of officers showed that during the campaign there were in existence 15,000 Democratic campaign clubs, 9,000 of which had been formed during the campaign and which lapsed after the election. There are approximately 6,000 clubs still in existence. The report of the Treasurer showed a small indebtedness, which was promptly provided for, and a new fund for carrying on the work in hand was created.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Black, McMillin, and Maguire was appointed to prepare an address to the Democratic voters of the country, which the committee unanimously adopted. The address, after reciting the objects of the association, as set forth in its constitution, and declaring that they are the principles of Jefferson and of the Democratic Party, never surrendered or abandoned and essential to the preservation of the Republic, continues as follows:

Worried over Monopolies.

"But as members of the Executive Committee assembled at a time when these fundamental principles are about to be disregarded by an Administration recently installed and by a large majority of the House of Representatives, proceeding almost avowedly to exert their fortuitous power to lay the country and all its industrial classes under tribute to a vast combination of monopolies in utter contempt of Constitutional limitations, of Republican principles, and of popular rights, we feel it our duty to call your attention to the peculiar situation, and to urge you to that vigilance which has ever been and ever must be the price of liberty.

"When an apparent majority of the votes of the people was counted out of the ballot boxes last year in favor of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and declared the result while we were convinced that no possible relief could be afforded by the party so returned to power, we were more than willing to afford its agents every opportunity to demonstrate whether or not their policies were adequate.

Opposed to Higher Taxes.

"In common with many who last year voted the Republican ticket under secret protest, and with serious misgivings as to the future, we supposed that the Administration and its friends in Congress, charged with unlimited power and conscious of the grave responsibility, would realize the necessity of proceeding in a rational manner, and that they would, at all events, not feel it incumbent upon them to further disturb the business of the people by rushing into a revision of the tariff laws for the sole purpose of repaying with increased taxes the combined monopolies in the late campaign. But we see at this time with alarm that they are resolved to grant no delay in the execution of a fixed and ruthless design. They insist that taxes are not high enough under the present law. They are to be made higher, and the producing people, already impoverished by unfriendly legislation are to be forced to suffer still more in the increased prices of their clothing, their food, and other necessaries of life, including implements of their industries. This monstrous bill, fit successor to the McKinley bill of abominations itself, has been pushed through the House under practical gag law, and is now pending in the Senate, where already threats are heard against the freedom of debate, and where a passage is to be forced by the use of Executive patronage reserved for the purpose.

Stones Instead of Bread.

"This is one of the stones which the people of the United States are to get instead of the bread they asked for and so much need. Whether the promises made to them as to other matters and the hopes they were led to form through the extraordinary expedients employed by the monopolists in the late campaign are to be similarly disposed of can hardly be an object of conjecture to party which openly uses the terrible power of taxation for private enrichment and for corresponding oppression of the people cannot be expected to use any other power with moderation and justice.

"Although the paramount question before the people was and is that of the single gold standard as against the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and a mighty majority of the whole people declared unequivocally for bimetallism, either independently or by international agreement as promised by the Republican Party, we see not the slightest indication of any disposition to move in that direction.

"While all industries languish, while the gold dollar appreciates and the silver dollar is denied its natural economic function, while a Nation waits and suffers, tariff schedules are being revised for the exclusive benefit of the tax eaters, and the gold owners are actively assured that they need apprehend no encroachments upon their monopoly, which is visibly appropriating the profits upon the labors of civilized mankind. To the bitter complaints of the people the answer of the Roman farmer of the revenues is returned, namely: 'More taxes and a dearer currency with which to pay them.'

Confident of Their Cause.

"Federal Administrations have uniformly run into excesses not unlike those we are witnessing at present, but never before in the history of the Republic have they been so candidly avowed or so coolly justified, as a party policy, rendered necessary by campaign contracts in order to secure the power thus to be abused. The Administration and Congress having taken this attitude and again thrown down the gage of battle to the allied hosts of American freemen who supported the Democratic candidates last year—casting their millions of unpurchased votes for liberty regulated by law—we of the Democratic Party are left no alternative but to take it up. Our cause is far stronger to-day than ever before. We have only to organize to bring right-thinking and right-feeling people together in Democratic societies—where the designs of the monopolist party in power may be discussed and exposed, and where each good citizen, encouraged by his neighbor, will resist the seductions and resent the threats of the common enemy—to sweep up great majority of the representatives of the masses in the next House, and to carry the elections of 1900 as triumphantly as our Democratic forefathers carried those of 1800.

Jefferson's Name Employed.

"We respectfully suggest that Democratic societies, constituted after the manner of those which Mr. Jefferson described as very nurseries of republican principles, be established in every district, and that every Democratic State, county, and city Chairman throughout the country take immediate steps to secure the institution of such organizations. These, when united in State associations, and with this great National organization, will constitute an irresistible force in the contests before us. To insure a popular victory which will inaugurate the new century with as sure a promise of liberty, peace, and prosperity as Jefferson's election inaugurated the last, we require only the means of constant discussion and the means of polling our honest vote in spite of corruption and intimidation. This a thorough club organization will accomplish."

GOVERNOR HAS THE FINN BILL.

He Has Promised to Consider the Protests of Business Men Against the Measure.

William McCarroll, Chairman of the City Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, received a letter from Gov. Black yesterday in regard to the Finn Stoop Line bill. The bill is now in the Governor's office, and the protests and arguments against it are on file. The Governor informed Mr. McCarroll that he would look into the merits of the bill and would not sign it without giving due consideration to the protests against it.

Owing to the fact that the Governor had not acted upon the bill, the Vesey Street mandamus case, in the Supreme Court, was postponed for two weeks, all the parties assenting. For the same reason the up-town mass meeting of business men and property owners who are opposed to street incumbrances has not been called. The merchants of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue are urging the Aldermen, however, to cease granting permits to peddlers and stoop-line vendors. It is said that no more cases will be taken into court until Gov. Black disposes of the Finn bill.

Nearly all the large stores on Fourteenth Street now employ watchmen on the sidewalks during shopping hours to keep the peddlers away. As a consequence the vendors of flowers and notions congregate around the elevated railway stairways so numerously that the police are frequently compelled to interfere to enable pedestrians to pass the corner. The attention of the Aldermen has been called to this matter by merchants in that locality.

Fifteen New Medical Inspectors.

Fifteen new medical inspectors were added yesterday to the Health Board's staff. They are needed owing to the extra work which devolves on the regular men through the discovery of seventeen cases of smallpox during the last month. The appointment is only temporary, and is due to the desire of the Health Board officials to prevent the spread of the disease. One new case of smallpox was reported yesterday. The patient is Mary Cullen, twenty-one years old, a domestic residing at 40 Prospect Place. She was removed to the Reception Hospital.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for five months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted to Lieut.-Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Lieut. William L. Buck, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, is ordered to make not more than two visits to Fort Point and Lime Point, San Francisco Harbor, on official business.

Leave of absence for one month is granted to Lieut. Edward F. Koehler, Eleventh Infantry, and for ten days from April 17 to Capt. George McCreery, Assistant Surgeon.

The following transfers are made in the First Infantry: Capt. Leopold O. Parker, from Company B to Company H; Capt. Marion P. Maus, from Company H to Company B.

Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, First Artillery, will report to Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board.

Leave of absence for five days is granted to Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Assistant Surgeon, and for five months from about June 1, with permission to go beyond sea, to Lieut. George T. Langhorne, First Cavalry.

Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, is ordered to proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report in person to the commanding General of the Department of Dakota for temporary duty in that department.

Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, First Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, and relieve Capt. Herbert E. Tutherly, First Cavalry, who will join his troop.

Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, is ordered to make not to exceed two visits to the California Powder Works at Pinole, Cal., and four visits to the works of the same company at Santa Cruz, Cal., on official business pertaining to the inspection of smokeless powder.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed, to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. S. Evans Miles, First Infantry; Col. Edward B. Willston, Third Artillery; Capt. Guy L. Edie, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, First Infantry, Recorder.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, is ordered to make two visits to the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, at Lima, Ohio; four visits during the remainder of the present fiscal year to the works of the Niles Tool Works Company, at Hamilton, Ohio, and six visits during the same period to the works of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, at Alliance, Ohio, on official business.

The following assignments to regiments by the Secretary of War of officers recently promoted from non-commissioned officers are announced: Lieut. Preston Brown, appointed to rank from March 2, from Corporal, Battery A, Fifth Artillery, to the Second Infantry, Company F, Fort Keogh, Montana; Lieut. William D. Conrad, appointed to rank from March 2, from Corporal, Troop I, Fifth Cavalry, to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company G, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Lieut. Louis H. Gross, appointed to rank from March 2, from Corporal, Company G, Fifth Infantry, to the Sixth Infantry, Company I, Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Lieut. Thomas Franklin, appointed to rank from March 2, from Sergeant, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company E, Fort Clark, Texas; Lieut. George H. Steel, appointed to rank from March 2, from Corporal, Company D, Fifth Infantry, to the Nineteenth Infantry, Company D, Fort Wayne, Michigan. All are ordered to join their companies not later than May 15.

Navy.

Chief Engineer C. R. Roelker is ordered to duty on the Inspection Board.

Commodore A. Kantz has been detailed as President of the Naval Retiring Board in place of Commodore C. S. Norton.

Ensign W. Powelson is detailed from the Cincinnati to the San Francisco. Ensign J. F. Hines from the San Francisco to the Cincinnati. Ensign L. B. Jones from the Cincinnati to the Minneapolis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LENA HEYMAN.—Henry W. Mayer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Lena Heyman, dealer in cloaks of 29 Avenue A, on the application of Barnett & Riess.

JOHN J. PRINCE.—Schedules of John J. Prince, doing business as Prince & Co., piano manufacturers at 2,133 to 2,137 Western Boulevard, show liabilities $3,378, nominal assets $1,313, actual assets $1,130.

DE WOLF & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday sold out the office furniture, &c., of De Wolf & Co., bucket shop stockbrokers of 50 Broadway, on an execution of $469 in favor of William R. Hinsdale for $196.

THOMAS J. RYAN.—Thomas J. Ryan, dealer in coal and wood at 475 Eleventh Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Henry McLaughlin. The trouble is ascribed to dull business and poor collections. He has been in business two years.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG.—Deputy Sheriff Loub has received an attachment against Samuel Goldberg, clothing dealer, of 327 Madison Street, for $777 in favor of Benjamin Dietz. The only thing of any value levied upon was a safe, there being no stock on hand. A lis pendens was filed yesterday against the real estate, 327 Madison Street, under the attachment, the property having been transferred to Harris Strauss by Mr. Goldberg on Friday.

HENRY T. THORN.—Henry T. Thorn, decorator and importer of paper hangings at 11 West Twenty-eighth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry L. Brant, giving preferences to William Wallace, $504, and to Howard Y. Stillman, amount not mentioned. The business was established many years ago by Richard Gledhill, who was located at 245 Fifth Avenue, and after his death Thorn and Walter, who had been in his employ, bought the business from the estate in May, 1891. Henry Walter, the junior partner, died on Oct. 22, 1895, and since then Mr. Thorn has carried on the business.

ZONCADA & ROBINSON.—Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, reserved decision upon an application by Charles F. Zoncada for an order dissolving the copartnership existing between Zoncada & Robinson, men's furnishers, under the Astor House, and for the appointment of a receiver for the firm. Zoncada claims that Walter Robinson became a partner with a salary of $50 a week, but no control of the business, because he put up $5,712.50, being one-half the capital of the firm. He alleges that Robinson has issued drafts, the payment of which has ruined the business. Robinson avers that the condition of the firm is due to a foolish investment of Zoncada.

LOUIS M. SCHNADIG.—The store of Louis M. Schnadig, wholesale dealer in groceries and liquors at 50 Vestry Street, was closed up yesterday afternoon by Marshal Sollinger. A number of claims against Mr. Schnadig fell due yesterday, and a judgment was obtained against him for $415 by David S. Brown and an attachment for $190 in favor of the Whitney Glass Works. Mr. Schnadig began this business on October 1 last, having previously been a salesman for a wholesale firm and also on his own account. At the start he claimed to have $3,000 cash, and said he expected to receive an inheritance of $10,000 from the estate of an uncle. Many inquiries have been made recently by the trade about him, not only in this city, but from many other cities. After the store had been closed yesterday a number of persons called there to learn how much stock was in the place, but were unable to see through the windows or door.

Out of Town.

ADAMS, JEWETT & CO.—At a meeting of unsecured creditors of Adams, Jewett & Co. of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, which was held yesterday in the office of Lawyer E. K. Summerwell, in the New York Life Insurance Company's building, it was decided to accept an offer of 20 cents on the dollar made by the firm. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means to secure better terms, or, if necessary, to begin suits.

M. J. FITCH PAPER COMPANY AND THE AMERICAN ROLL WRAPPING PAPER COMPANY.—Owing to the death of M. J. Fitch, their President, the M. J. Fitch Paper Company and the American Roll Wrapping Paper Company of Chicago made an assignment yesterday. The Fitch Company is said to have assets of $75,000, with an equal amount of liabilities. The Roll Paper Company has assets of $25,000, with liabilities of $15,000.

MILTON CLARK AND JOHN W. FITZGERALD.—Transcripts of judgments from Kings County were filed here yesterday against Milton Clark and John W. Fitzgerald as attorneys in fact for under-writers at New York Central Lloyds, $4,015, as attorneys for Brewers and Maltsters' underwriters at New York Central Lloyds, $3,815, and as attorneys for Syracuse Fire Insurance underwriters at New York Central Lloyds, $3,385, all in favor of Zephyrinus A. Lowrey.

GEORGE C. STEVENS AND HENRY H. GRAHAM.—An order was filed yesterday discharging James J. Nealis as receiver of the property of George C. Stevens and Henry H. Graham of Chicago. He was appointed receiver on May 3, 1894, on the application of William A. Bradford, Jr., who obtained a judgment against them for $69,092. The assets which came into the hands of the receiver were $500,000 first mortgage bonds of the Florida Rock Phosphate Company and 30,000 shares of stock of the same company. They were sold at auction on Nov. 25, 1895, to Mr. Bradford for $75,000, and the receiver turned over to Mr. Bradford $74,933, the entire expenses of the receivership and sale being only $67.

Attachment Against Indorsers.

An attachment has been obtained by Oppenheim & Severance for $11,000 against John B. Schram of Chicago and Bernard Kuhn of Hincennes, Ind., as indorsers on a note made on Aug. 2, 1894 by Richard Schram, woolen merchant of 4 West Fourth Street, now held by Edward N. Marks, in a suit brought against the three persons. Richard Schram has been in the woolen business in this city for fourteen years, John B. Schram in his father's and Mr. Kuhn's employ for a number of years, and the attachment against the last two persons was obtained on the ground of non-residence.

Judgments.

Monday, April 12.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ACKERMAN, Henry L.—Grant Bligh Company	$99
AVERILL, George F.—W. H. Appleton and others	335
BROWN, Elizabeth S.—E. J. S. Van Houton	391
BELLONI, Vincenzo—V. Palumbo, costs	23
BRADY, Frank S.—E. Kulinski and others	228
BANG, Albert—A. Luchow	218
BERENDT, Willard W.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	643
BOLLAG, Antonia—James and John Regan	86
CUMINGS, William—The New York History Company	226
CRUIKSHANK, Simeon A.—Sarah M. Ely and others	688
CROOK, J. D., Kurtz, and Aaron G. Perlman, T. E. and another	1,366
CAVANAGH, William—Ellen Guilfoyle	28
CONDON, James J.—H. E. Taylor	123
CHUBB, Henry E.—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association	3,670
DELLI, Nicola—Starace	401
DICK, Lewis E.—W. J. and Mary Farrell	403
DOWD, John—F. P. Travers & Son	22
DUNN, Terence—J. Martin	100
DENGLER, William J.—S. Williams	619
DRISCOLL, Timothy M.—H. Peetsch	184
DAVIS, Benjamin W.—Consolidated Ice Company	97
DUNN, Hyland T.—John Eusner	7,088
EYTINGER, Pearl—W. I. Allen	44
EVANOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY and John C. Rankin—American Lithographic Company, (two judgments)	2,281
EISNER, David—L. Rauch	77
EVANS, Anne—M. Steinfeld	85
FITZGERALD, John W., attorney, &c.—Zephyrinus A. Lowrey (six judgments)	11,216
FOX, Henry E.—James Laird	42
GRIFFITHS, John J.—N. H. Sabin	2,052
GLATZ, Joseph—Rand Drill Company	2,034
GREENBERG, Harris—D. E. Loss	106
HEUMANN, Adolphe—James Van Sicler	451
HAYWARD, John—T. Smith and another	135
HOROWITZ, Samuel A.—J. Christman	42
HUTCHISON, Henry—A. and C. Pearson	38
HOPPER, Tavia—G. M. Wright, as assignee	286
HOUSTON, WEST STREET AND PAVONIA Ferry Railroad Company—T. Mulligan	403
ISAACS, Minna—Weehawken Wharf Company	97
ITALIAN HOME—The Charles H. Pleasants Company	101
JUNG, Theresa—The people, &c	500
JUNG, Anna—Same	500
JANTZEN, now Kampman, Matilda C., individually and as executrix—Louis Cohen	192
JOHN W. YOUNG & SONS Company—The Parmele Eccleston Lumber Company	958
KELLY, Michael—The International Navigation Company, costs	111
KREPPS, Virgil A.—S. L. Mackie	800
KALFON, Moses—J. G. Balsells	100
KOCH, William C.—J. Wilde and another	86
KUCK, Martin, and Herman Cordes—The Crandall & Godley Company	377
LEWIS, Joseph—A. E. Doebele	103
LUCKENS, Christopher, N.—C. F. Schramme and another	1,984
LAZARD, Simon—J. S. Bache and others	671
LANCHANTIN, William E.—J. Norton	605
McKINNEY, John—G. W. Rader and another	100
MACDOUGALL, Allen—W. C. Cammann	94
MARTIN, Edmond—G. J. Gannon	101
MAHLER, Helena and Michael—E. L. Ross	185
MORGAN, Peter—Theodore Roosevelt and others, Commissioners, costs	63
MEINECKE, Edward C.—T. P. Dwyer	39
MULFORD, Charles L.—R. J. Horner and another	182
MILLIS, Charles—F. G. Hobbs and others	131
McSHANE, William—John Fish	43
McDONOUGH, John—Mary E. Martin	130
NETT, Anton—T. E. Greacen	187
NEWMAN, William M.—Edwards, Merrill & Co	48
NAEGELI, Charles F.—The Chelsea	1,524
ORTH, Conrad D.—P. S. Brown	513
PERRINE, John J.—O. Hurdiman	134
PHELPS, Oscar S.—E. K. Cook	887
R. WAYNE WILSON COMPANY—W. C. Bryant	228
RUHLE, Elizabeth V.—J. Gottschalk	313
ROACH, Charles E.—H. J. Smith	162
REGAN, Nellie—T. O'Connell	49
ROSENBERG, Charles—M. Shwitzer	39
RYAN, Michael J.—M. P. Ryan	131
RATNAL, Baptiste—I. Rosskam and others	149
STRAUB, Frank and Anna, and Martin Fendel—W. Heidemann	210
SCHWARZ, Max—Enoch Morgan Son's Company	142
SHERRICK, Isaac S.—E. Koscherak	96
SULLIVAN, Daniel J.—G. Collamore, deficiency	4,315
SCHNADIG, Louis M.—D. S. Browne and another	415
SHERIN, Carrie E. and Clarence E.—M. B. Whitney	1,769
SCHMIDT, Frederick—J. Harris	1,029
SCHENCK, John—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	285
THOMAS, Estella—D. J. Singer, as assignee	161
THE WILLIAM J. MERRITT COMPANY—W. M. Crane and others	822
VEGA, Lazaro—J. Lara	223
VAN PATTEN, Josephine A.—Mary Renken	96
VAN ORDEN, George A.—Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company	92
WOOSTER, Ellis S.—S. Frankenberg	526
WOLFF, Ike J.—A. G. Hyde and others	1,133
WOLF, Louis B.—J. J. Keenan	77
WEISSMAN, Rachael—E. Lorbacher, costs	28
WOOD, John—B. Lindeman	153
WILSON, Henry K.—Manhattan Electric Light Company	45
WEBER, David—W. C. Bryant	309

The following judgments were entered against the city: E. Starace, $113.90; F. Thiford, $77.77; H. J. Park, $99.49; A. Molinelli and another, $227.37; H. Goldman, $84.01; D. I. Seiffer, $75.69; J. Neustadt, $125.20; H. Robbins, $167.33; E. Moss, $41.99; H. S. Baron, $202.56; I. Gordon, $39.13; M. Cohn, $32.88; J. N. Stewart, $1,638.45; Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, (Limited,) $389.57.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SARONY, NAPOLEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NAPOLEON SARONY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett and Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1897. OTTO SARONY, Executor. SACKETT and LANG, Attorneys for Executor, 99 Nassau St., New York City. f23-1aw6mTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 98 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANCHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 98 Broadway, N. Y. City. o13-1aw6mTu

STEVENS, JULIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Stevens, administrator, (removed) of the estate of JULIA STEVENS, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of May A. D., 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your accounts as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of the estate of Julia Stevens, deceased, and deliver over and unto Kate Cassidy, your successor, all monies and effects of said estate; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap6-1aw6wTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSIE C. PRESTON, Plaintiff, against FRED S. PRITCHARD, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be rendered against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1st, 1897.

J. RALPH BURNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

To Alfred S. Pritchard, Defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1897, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1897. The verified complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the clerk aforesaid on March 11th, 1897.

J. RALPH BURNETT,
30 Broad Street, New York City.

mh16-1aw6wTu

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, made and entered on the 14th day of December, 1896, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Theodore Gilman and Ward W. Jacobs are complainants, and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company is defendant, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, and named in said decree, will, on FRIDAY, THE 23D DAY OF APRIL, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the East front door of the State Courthouse on Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, but for a price not less than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, the premises and properties conveyed by the defendant company by mortgage or deed of trust, dated January 2d, 1888, and described therein, and in said decree, as follows, to wit:

All and singular, the entire railroad of the said Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company, commencing at a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the City of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and extending to the Town of Trenton, in the County of Grundy, in the State of Missouri, whether made or to be made, acquired or to be acquired, and its franchises, equipments, property, tools, and interests, that is to say: The lands and tenements, hereditaments, fixtures, goods, and chattels of said company; its property, rights, privileges, leases, and household interests and estate of every nature and description; its rails, ties, fences, buildings, and erections; its rights of way, cars, engines, tools, and machinery; its books, books of account, papers, vouchers, receipts, and claims of every description; its offices and office furniture and fixtures; and all the property, rights, and franchises of any and every kind and description which the company now has or owns or hereafter may acquire, including all and every valuable thing and things whatsoever which said company now has or may hereafter have, make or hold in law or equity, and the rights to collect rents, issues, and profits which may hereafter accrue to said company from any source whatever.

The entire premises and property included in said mortgage and decree will be offered for sale and sold as an entirety and without relief from valuation or appraisement.

Before any bid will be received the bidder must deposit with the undersigned Master, in cash or a duly certified cheque of some solvent bank or like institution satisfactory to the Master, the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars; the deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit so received from the successful bidder will be retained and applied by the Master as part payment of the purchase price, upon the confirmation of such sale.

No bid of less than $300,000.00 will be accepted.

Said sale, upon report thereof, will be subject to approval and confirmation by said Court or some Judge thereof; and upon confirmation and approval thereof by said Court or some Judge thereof, the purchaser shall immediately pay to said Master the additional sum of $250,000.00 in cash; and the remainder of the purchase price shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates of said defendant company, secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, taken at such valuation as shall be equivalent to the distributive share of the purchase money applicable to such bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates; provided, however, that the purchaser shall pay in cash in addition to the said sum of $300,000.00 so much as may be necessary to fully pay the principal sum of $250,000.00 and 5 per cent. interest per annum thereon from the First day of December, 1896, and costs, charges, expenses of said suit, and all charges and allowances made by the Court against the fund arising from such sale.

Upon confirmation of said sale and compliance by the purchaser with the terms thereof, said Master will make and deliver to him a proper deed of conveyance of all said property and premises sold; and the said defendant company and the said complainants, as trustees under said mortgage or deed of trust, will also make and deliver proper deeds of conveyance of said property and premises to the said purchaser thereof.

Jurisdiction of said cause will be retained by said Court for the purpose of enforcing the terms of said decree and sale, and said sale will be made subject to the right of the Court to retake and resell said property if the purchaser shall fail to comply with all the terms of said sale and with all the orders of said Court or any Judge thereof made or to be made in said cause.

F. L. SCHOFIELD, Master in Chancery.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 40 Wall St., Complainants' Solicitor.

ja19-1aw14wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES P. CURTIS, Edward C. Perkins and Hamilton W. Cary as surviving substituted trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Cary, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH VINCENT CARY, Charles P. Curtis, as sole administrator with the will annexed of Thomas G. Cary, deceased; Charles P. Curtis, Junior, and Margaret P. Russell as devisees under the last will and testament of Thomas G. Cary the younger, deceased; Charles P. Curtis and John A. Loring as executors of the last will and testament of Thomas G. Cary the younger, deceased; Helen E. Cary, widow of Richard Cary, deceased; Elizabeth C. Agassiz, Caroline G. Curtis, and Charles P. Curtis, her husband; Sarah G. Cary, Emma F. Cary, Georgiana S. Cary, Louisa C. Felton, Cornelius Conway Felton, Thomas C. Felton, Frances C. Cunningham, Harriet A. C. Montague and Russell W. Montague, her husband; Sarah R. Montague, individually and as executrix, and Henry W. Montague, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of William P. Montague, deceased; William P. Montague the younger, the only surviving child of Helen C. Montague, deceased; Tucker Daland, as sole surviving and substituted trustee under the marriage settlement of said Helen C. Montague, deceased; William S. Dexter, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of William F. Cary, senior, deceased; Anne P. Cary, Grace M. Kuhn, Ellen G. Cary, Lena L. Cary, widow of William F. Cary, Junior, deceased; Hamilton W. Cary and Caroline Catharine Cary, children of said William F. Cary, Junior, deceased; Sarah C. Becker, Anne M. Cary, Mary W. Brathwaite, and F. Windsor Brathwaite, her husband; Beatrice de Nyvenheim, Alice Forbes Cary, widow of Edward M. Cary, deceased; Ida Cary Cunningham, and Charles G. Cunningham, her husband; Alice Cary Williams, and Harold Williams, her husband; Ethel Cabot, and Francis B. Cabot, her husband; Dexter Cunningham, Edward Cunningham the younger, and Hilda Cunningham, and Alice Forbes Cary as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward M. Cary, deceased, defendants.

Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1897.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 48 Wall Street, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendants Anne M. Cary and Edward Cunningham the younger. The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, dated the 22d day of March, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 22d, 1897.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 48 Wall Street, New York City, New York.

m23-1aw6wTu&mys

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, New York County, Hon. Frederick Smyth, presiding, dated, made and filed the 6th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM ROEBER and THOMAS E. ROEBER, lately doing business under the firm name and style of Roeber & Son, dealers in coal dealers in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of said William Roeber and Thomas E. Roeber, doing business under the firm name of William Roeber & Son, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 179 Columbus Avenue, New York City, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897.—Dated New York, March 3, 1897.

OTTO PULLICH, Assignee.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Esq., Attorney for Assignee. mh9-1aw6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on February 25, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES W. RENWICK, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said James W. Renwick, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shearman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before June 18, 1897.—Dated New York, April 6, 1897.

CHANNING M. BRITTON, Assignee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Assignee, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

ap6-1aw6wTu&my18

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Miles Beach on the 10th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the RIPSON & NEWLAND FUR CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Ripsom & Newland Fur Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his office, the office of Paul R. Towne, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897.—Dated New York, March 12th, 1897. FRANK L. TAPSCOTT, Assignee, &c. PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New York City. mh16-1a

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year.....$1.00
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Brian Boru—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Paintings—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Tempest—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sowing the Wind—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Pudd'nhead Wilson—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Doll House—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus and Menagerie—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Newark—3:30 P. M.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 13.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE PRINCIPLES OF JEFFERSON.

The Democratic Party comes for the first time clearly into view in our history in a letter of THOMAS JEFFERSON to President WASHINGTON, written Sept. 9, 1792:

"My objection to the Constitution was that it wanted a bill of rights, securing freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom from standing armies, trial by jury, and a constant habeas corpus act. Col. HAMILTON'S was that it wanted a King and House of Lords. The sense of America has approved my objection and added the bill of rights, not the King and Lords."

JEFFERSON was the Secretary of State and HAMILTON Secretary of the Treasury in WASHINGTON'S Cabinet. Their political beliefs were antagonistic, they represented opposite political tendencies, and they continually quarreled. JEFFERSON'S letter of Sept. 9 was written in reply to an intimation from the President that it would be agreeable to him if the wrangling should cease. The foundation principles of Democracy as JEFFERSON held them in his mind, principles which were to be broadened and developed later under his leadership, are enunciated in the passage we have quoted from his letter. He did not discover or formulate the principles—they are as old as the human struggle for liberty. But upon those principles he founded a great party. JEFFERSON had full confidence in the people. He believed they needed no protection save that afforded by a Government chosen by themselves, and that the free exercise of their own will was the best guarantee of their happiness. ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S admiration for popular institutions was cooled and tempered by a pretty strong liking for some of the features of monarchical government. In JEFFERSON'S view, every Federalist was a monarchist. HAMILTON was notoriously one, WASHINGTON leaned that way, and JOHN ADAMS was a terrible monarchist. Monarchy was JEFFERSON'S bogy. Accordingly, when he wanted to portray a Federalist, he drew the picture of a monarchist, as we see by his description of HAMILTON in his letter to WASHINGTON.

What the Federalists really contended for was a strong, centralized government, with powers not too much restricted by constitutional limitations. JEFFERSON wished to diminish the importance of the Federal Government, to hold it to a strict observance of the Constitution, and to secure full recognition of the large powers of the States and ample safeguards for the freedom of the people. Accepting his definition of HAMILTON'S principles as merely the Jeffersonian symbol for Federalism, his letter to WASHINGTON sets forth distinctly the doctrines of the two great American parties at the moment of their generation. We suppose it can be said that the Democratic Party was in full operation by the time JEFFERSON left WASHINGTON'S Cabinet in January, 1794, and he was its first leader, its first candidate, its first President.

To-day, the one hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of this great man, the Bryanites and Populists, responding to the invocation of JAMES K. JONES, Chairman of their National Committee, will come together in various towns and cities of this country to celebrate his virtues and comfort themselves with the delusion that they are his political heirs, and that their villainous principles have come down to them from him. They have perverted to their dishonorable purposes the festival day of Democracy. They have seized upon the name of its founder to give standing and credit to their spurious organization, just as they seized upon the Chicago Convention and made a two-thirds Populist majority by acts of violence that compelled every Democratic delegate to decline all part in its proceedings. And in their meetings and banquets to-day they will garnish their advocacy of free silver, free plunder, and free riot with quotations from the writings of JEFFERSON.

It is worth while on this birthday of JEFFERSON to call to mind the political doctrines he taught and applied, if for no other purpose than to show that Chairman JAMES K. JONES desecrates his memory and does violence to his principles when he calls together in his name the handful of scheming rogues and many foolish dupes who make up the party of BRYAN. THOMAS JEFFERSON was not a thieving coin-chipper, at any rate, and that deprives Chairman JONES of all right to assemble the free-coinage multitudes on his birthday.

The most compact and comprehensive statement of JEFFERSON'S political principles is, of course, that famous passage from his first inaugural address, (1801):

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, with Government bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole Constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the People—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority,—the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia,—our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war, till the regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenditures, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected,—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation."

WASHINGTON, or any Federalist who loved his country, might have subscribed to these principles. They were not the exclusive possession of a man or of a party, but were the common possession of all patriots at that time. But BRYAN cannot accept them. The reading of them would break up a free silver banquet if the banqueters were sincere men, and their acceptance and application to public affairs would disperse the Bryanite party and blast the cause of 16 to 1.

"The honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith"—that single phrase consumes the Chicago platform in a flash!

"The arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason"—the indorsement of DEBS and freedom of riot cannot stand against that. Rioting is not reason. There is not a word here in justification of splitting the dollar, cheating creditors, robbing wage earners, betraying the Nation's honor, and devastating the country with panic and bankruptcy. The absolute contrary of all these Bryanite propositions is affirmed.

But JEFFERSON held and expressed views specifically in relation to money that every free coinage man must spit upon if he is honest. In February, 1792, he wrote to HAMILTON a short letter, giving his views of HAMILTON'S "Report on the Mint." "I concur with you," he wrote, "in thinking that the mint should stand on both metals," a sentence from which bimetallists have derived immeasurable comfort. But what follows shows that JEFFERSON was not a bimetallist at all, and clearly passes on the fatal vice of the double standard:

"I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it. It would lead in so easy a mode of paying off their debts. Besides, the parties injured by this reduction of the value would have so much matter to urge in support of the first point of fixation. Should it be thought, however, that Congress may reduce the value of the dollar, I should be for adopting for our unit, instead of the dollar, either one ounce of pure silver, or one ounce of standard silver, so as to keep the unit of money a part of the system of measures, weights, and coins."

That is, he would reduce silver to the status of mere merchandise, the silver unit passing from hand to hand by weight, the value taking care of itself. Any silverite with spunk enough to denounce "the crime of 1873" would want to hang THOMAS JEFFERSON in effigy if he understood the full meaning of that passage. But JEFFERSON made it clearer in his "Notes on the Establishment of a Money Unit." "The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether; * * * just principles will lead us to disregard the legal proportions altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected, and to take an average from them."

Gold and silver to be measured against each other like hay and potatoes or cotton and wheat! The United States of America to "take an average" ratio from the foreign countries with which they trade! Death and furies! this is not "the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation"! This is the gold standard naked and unblushing, and these views JEFFERSON never recanted. As late as 1813, writing to a member of Congress in opposition to a measure of inflation, he declared that if the country's currency was to stand on equal terms, "the common measure of value should be as nearly as possible at par with that of the corresponding nations." This is the revolting doctrine of honest money so vehemently combated in 600 speeches by WILLIAM J. BRYAN. Is not every follower of his bound to have no feeling but contempt and loathing for a statesman who shamelessly maintains that our unit dollar ought to be as good abroad as it is here? Where does the cheating come in? How are the corporations to be ruined and the financiers of Wall Street to be brought to their knees with this Jeffersonian standard of value as the basis of our currency?

JEFFERSON was too much of a politician to be always a consistent statesman. But he never wavered in his belief that the National honor must be preserved and the public debt honestly paid. In short, he was an honest man, and that disqualifies him for holding the post of patron saint of the Bryanite party.

In partitioning the effects of the Democratic Party the Chicago mob took only the name and organization. The vital principles of the party and the mantle of THOMAS JEFFERSON fell to the lot of the men who met at Indianapolis in September.

IT WILL WORK BOTH WAYS.

If the towns and villages which are to form the fringe of the Greater New York are making haste to provide for public improvements and to issue bonds to meet the expense, on the ground that their indebtedness is to be absorbed in that of the great municipality, they should remember also that their property is to become subject to taxation for the support of all that huge burden.

It has been argued, for instance, that if Newtown incurs a debt of $600,000 for the improvement of streets and roads and that debt is absorbed in that of the Greater New York, the part which Newtown's $8,000,000 of assessed values will have to bear will be only one-two-hundred-and-fiftieth of the whole, or an equivalent of $2,400 of new debt. Yes, but that same $8,000,000 will become subject to taxation on account of 1-250 of the entire debt of the Greater New York, amounting to $200,000,000 or so, and these efforts at addition are going on all around.

It may be considered desirable to get as much benefit as possible in advance of the absorption by issues of local bonds, but it may not prove an advantage. When these outlying sections become a part of the city the control over local expenditures will go out of their hands, and they may have less of the proceeds of the common taxation applied to improving their ways if they thus forestall the plans of the future by incurring debts. That kind of greedy effort seldom turns out profitably.

The debt, valuation, and taxation argument in regard to consolidation is subject to a variety of queer uses. We see it said of these rural communities that their valuations are liable to be "increased from the 40 or 50 per cent. of actual value which they are now to the 70 per cent. which is the rule in the present New York," but when the argument is addressed to New York, we are told that its valuations are about 50 per cent. of actual value, while those of Brooklyn and the outlying territory are much higher.

Nothing has done more to break the force of opposition to the bad features of the charter than the variety of weak and inconsistent arguments that have been directed against consolidation in the guise of opposing the charter on account of these bad features.

THE RAINES LAW OUTRAGE.

The rural forces which control the Legislature of this State are determined to force through the amendments of the Raines liquor-tax law, in spite of the strenuous objections of the people of this city, irrespective of party. In this they have the active instigation of Gov. BLACK and the acquiescence of "Boss" PLATT. The latter recognized the limitations of his bossism by failing to decide between the rural and urban forces, but he showed that the former were the ones he dared not decide against.

The party majority in the Legislature is presuming upon what it regards as the success of its efforts of last year, and is determined to make its power felt. The hostility to the Raines law which its opponents expected did not develop last year for certain very plain reasons. The unfairness of the disproportioned tax upon cities was not felt because they pay a disproportioned share of the State taxes, however collected, and the one-third of the liquor tax that goes to the State reduces by just about the same amount the State tax derived from other sources.

But what was chiefly expected to produce a revulsion against the law was its interference with the liberty of the people by its provisions for prohibition on Sunday, but the exemption in favor of hotels and the freedom of clubs from the operation of the law afforded loopholes of escape, which were availed of to such an extent that the intended suppression did not work. The people came to acquiesce in the law simply because its oppressive provisions were really not enforced, and while public attention was absorbed in a Presidential campaign in which the Republican Party had an enormous advantage in this State, hostility to the Raines law was forgotten.

Now that the party whose strength is so largely in the rural districts in New York is fully intrenched in power, with more than a two-thirds vote in both branches of the Legislature, the dominating rural power is determined to make the oppressive features of the Raines law felt in the cities. The purpose of the amendments decided upon in the caucus of Republican Senators, urged upon the Senate by special message of the Governor, and acquiesced in by the boss of the Republican machine, is to make Sunday prohibition effective by a rigid restriction of the hotel exemption and by bringing clubs under the operation of the law.

There are, in fact, two motives behind this legislation. One is a desire to increase still more the proportion of State revenue drawn from the cities, to the relief of the rural taxpayers. This is shown in the determination to tax clubs, which practically exist only in cities, and then allowing discriminating exemption from the Sunday restriction to all those that are able to pay the tax or likely to pay it. It leaves them, however, subject to espionage by the State Excise Department and the local police authority, and liable to blackmail if those powers should fall into evil control. Those exempted from Sunday prohibition will pay for it, while those which do not pay will not be exempt. This is a nefariously corrupt basis of legislation.

The main purpose, apart from this new robbery of cities, is to force the Sunday prohibition upon cities, in spite of the opposition of their people, under the pretense of promoting temperance and Sunday observance, which are not in themselves proper objects of legislation. In this an unjust and hypocritical distinction is made between those who can afford to belong to high-toned clubs and patronize first-class hotels and those who cannot. The practical result will be no promotion of either temperance or Sunday observance, but new forms of evasion, an increased disrespect for law and public authority, and a general exasperation at the tyrannical effort of a partisan power in control of the State government to interfere with the rights and liberties of the people of cities in matters that concern themselves alone.

The effect will be disastrous to the party which forces such legislation upon the State and attempts to enforce it upon the city. That would be no misfortune in itself, but rather a just retribution, but the tendency will be irresistibly to throw the control of the city into the hands of the other political party, and that would be a misfortune, because partisan control of city government works badly whichever party holds the power. It would be particularly bad in this city, because control by the Democratic Party would mean the return of Tammany to power upon a reaction against restrictions that have been carried beyond the point of popular endurance. The Raines law amendments will not simply defeat the Republican Party in the city and probably in the State, but they will menace and may defeat the effort to keep the great municipality out of the control of the power which would most surely mismanage its affairs and plunder its people.

BOOKS AND THE TARIFF.

Dr. BILLINGS addressed to the Booksellers' League the other evening a strong plea in favor of a remonstrance to Congress against that clause of the Dingley bill which taxes the importation of all books indiscriminately. He suggested that the league should endeavor to have substituted for it a clause freeing from duty all books, photographs, and engravings imported for the use of Government or public libraries. Beyond this he did not think it prudent to go, although he avowed his own belief that, as a matter of public policy, all books and all works of art should be admitted free.

We have already given our reasons for believing that a moderate specific duty upon works of art, excepting those imported for educational purposes, was a legitimate measure of revenue. Books are in much the same category. "Swell" books, such as collectors pay fancy prices for, on the ground of their rarity, are evidently luxuries. Of some of them it was said by a philosopher of the last century that "they are now rare only because they were always worthless." Of others, which have a literary value, the market value of scarce editions is largely factitious. There is no reason, for example, why the importer of a first folio Shakespeare, unless he be a public library, should not be compelled to pay duty on his importation, which is a mere object of curiosity, its contents being accessible in cheaper volumes. In general, we should be inclined to agree with Dr. BILLINGS, although there are individual students who need books in the line of their own special studies to whom it would be a real hardship to enhance the price they have to pay for what to them are necessaries by a tariff duty. Such cases ought to be considered by the framers of a tariff.

The assumption upon which a tax on works of art and a tax on books are opposed are that both pictures and books exert "an educating influence." As it was expressed by CARLYLE in his Edinburgh address, it is the assumption that if "an ignorant man is reading any book whatever, he is doing rather better than nothing at all." "Now," CARLYLE adds, "I entirely call that in question. I even venture to deny it." In truth, some books do and more do not exert an educating influence, nor is it in all cases true that the habit of reading bad books leads to the reading of good books. While this part of the new tariff has been under discussion, THE TIMES'S last Saturday Review of Books and Art contained a list of books and authors that had been excluded from the Carnegie Public Library in Allegheny upon the ground that they pandered to and promoted a "vitiated taste" in reading. And this is not at all because they were immoral. We are not aware of the merits of an author called "Martha Finley," but most of the writers in the index are perfectly moral. They are excluded for being "immental." We may also observe in passing that the list seems to have been compiled by a cranky scholar, and that it is evidently either too extensive or not extensive enough. But that there are books, and some of them of great vogue, which deserve to be excluded from public libraries simply because they are worthless is perfectly plain. There is no sort of reason why people whose literary tastes induce them to devour trash should have the trash supplied to them at the public cost, or cheapened at the expense of the public treasury. It is true that this question scarcely arises in the consideration of the tariff. All the works, we believe, in the index of the splenetic Pittsburg Librarian are indigenous. If the readers of trash like exotic trash they obtain it in the form of cheap American reprints. But imported books, unless they are imported distinctly for educational purposes, for libraries, or for individual students, in which case they ought to come in free, are very apt to be imported as luxuries, in which case there is no reason why they should not contribute to the revenue.

Mayor STRONG has been making a neighborly call on Gov. BLACK. He is said, incidentally, to have urged the Governor to support his position on the Greater New York charter. If the Governor would induce the Legislature to adopt the Mayor's amendments, he would do a great service to the city, and do something to avert peril from his party at this end of the State.

There will have to be a good deal of "jamming" done at Albany this week and next if the Legislature is to adjourn on the 24th, in accordance with the joint resolution already adopted. Not that there is so much really important work to be done, but the flood of local bills, in which members have a peculiar interest, is simply appalling. It will not matter if few of them get through at all, but the danger is that many of them will go through in the log-rolling "jam" without any knowledge of what they contain, except on the part of the special supporters of the "jobs," in spite of the three days requirement. The bills for regulating procedure with this kind of measures have suffered the same neglect this session as last, and the appeal of the Speaker for continence in introducing bills has been utterly unheeded. There never were so many introduced before, nor so large a proportion of mere local and special acts.

Mr. GOSCHEN'S farewell to the new British Commissioner in South Africa has, it seems, created much excitement in London. No wonder. The speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty is in violent contrast with the action of the Colonial Secretary at the time of the Jameson raid. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S behavior at that time was perfectly correct, but he has since given signs that the blandishments of the South Africa Company have been brought to bear upon him also. Mr. GOSCHEN told the new Commissioner that "Great Britain is determined to maintain its supremacy in those quarters," and that the Commissioner would be "clothed with the power of the British Empire." A passing reference to its intention to keep its agreements and to observe the rights secured by treaty to the Boers would have been very pertinent, but does not seem to have been made. The dispatch of a British warship to Delagoa Bay, the port of the Transvaal, gives point to Mr. GOSCHEN'S remarks, and converts them into a warning to Germany. Whatever the Boers may continue to retain it is plain that they will owe not to their treaty, but to their singularly accurate marksmanship, which is not forgotten in Great Britain.

Mr. DAVID B. HILL may not have any political convictions, but it is not to be denied that he has political perceptions within his own range. His range, indeed, may well have been enlarged by his experiences and the fact that he "has had lapses." At any rate, it is evident that he has reason for the exultation with which he regards the course of legislation at Albany. He declines to consider the course of legislation at Washington upon the ground that the Dingley bill may be a very different measure when the Senate gets through with it. If it should turn out to be as much transmogrified in transit as was the Wilson bill, Mr. HILL will have shown prudence in reserving his comments. But he discerns in the procedures of the Legislature the promise of a winning issue in the outrages upon personal liberty which are proposed in the amendments to the Raines law. Perhaps the ex-Senator might with reason have added the outrages upon home rule which the Legislature proposes to perpetuate in disregarding the remonstrance of the Mayor of the chief community of the State, in a matter which directly concerns that community, and in which the Mayor is backed by the virtually unanimous opinion of his constituents. But the issue of personal liberty raised by RAINES will probably serve, especially when it comes to be understood that RAINES'S motive is to relieve the rural parts of the State from taxation at the expense of the cities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Many scientists are devoting their attention to the difficult task of rapidly and cheaply liquefying air. This, when accomplished, will be of great value for many purposes, of which refrigeration and the moving of engines, stationary and locomotive, are the most important. By the most successful method hitherto used, a German experimenter was able, with a copper tube apparatus weighing 132 pounds and a pressure averaging more than 190 atmospheres, to liquefy air in two hours without resorting to auxiliary cooling expedients. By means, however, of a machine exhibited last month before the Dublin Royal Society, liquid air was produced in twenty-five minutes. The air pressure in this case was less than eighty-seven atmospheres, and the apparatus weighed only twenty pounds. The liquid air was not in quantity large enough to be of commercial importance, but the system was a marked improvement on all its predecessors.

—A flock of wild pigeons, so numerous as to recall the hunting stories of days that were supposed to have passed forever, has taken possession of a grove in Shasta County, Cal. When the birds are on their foraging expeditions they are said to form a line a mile in length and from 100 to 200 yards wide, while the sound of their wings is like that of a furious storm. At night they gather in a black oak forest, where, over an area of about 160 acres, they seem to cover every twig and bough. So numerous are they that people in the vicinity kill as many of them as they can carry away, doing the work with clubs and stones rather more effectively than with guns. Local ornithologists say the birds are the true wild pigeon once common in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, and afterward often seen further west, though rarely in flocks so large as this one. They are described as not quite a foot long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The prevailing color is a bluish gray, in some parts with green and purple reflections, and with two broad and distinct bars of black across the wings. The lower part of the back is white, while the tail is a deep gray, with a broad, black bar at the end. The bill is blackish brown, and the legs and toes are of reddish orange. The birds show great uniformity in both size and color.

—New England sensibilities have been somewhat gravely shocked by an illustration of New England thrift that is reported from Brewster, a little town hidden away among the sandhills of Cape Cod. Among the inmates of the Brewster almshouse are two able-bodied but weak-minded men, of docile dispositions and with intelligence enough to do ordinary laborer's work if closely watched and directed. Taking these things into careful consideration, the Board of Selectmen decided years ago that there was no reason why these particular town charges should not contribute something toward the cost of their own maintenance. A simple way to make the decision effective, it seemed to the village statesmen, was to sell the services of the two imbeciles to the highest bidder. So there has since been at Brewster each year what looked very much like an auction sale of two slightly damaged human chattels. An upset price of $50 was fixed, and the two men have always brought that amount or more, the price sometimes rising to $75. The men sleep and eat at the almshouse, and go each day to the farmer or storekeeper by whom they have been "bought." There is not even a suspicion that they have ever been overworked, or ill treated in any way, but some of the Boston papers are much excited over the matter. They talk of "white slaves" and picture the annual auction in a way to recall ante-bellum days in a decidedly unpleasant fashion. The State Superintendent of Charities was "actually dumfounded" when he heard of the Brewster plan, and will endeavor to put an end to it. Obviously the system is one that might drift into serious abuses, and though no appreciable wrong has been done in the present instance, economy of this sort is certainly not judicious.

PERSONAL.

—A letter in The Ohio State Journal claims for JOHN W. BURTON, once a resident of Columbus and now living in Texas, the honor of being the youngest man who carried a musket from the beginning to the end of the rebellion. He was a member of Company A, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was only twelve years old when he enlisted. He was a boy of remarkable size for his age and showed few signs of his extreme youth. There were many drummers younger than BURTON, but he was a real soldier from the first, and always did a man's duty.

—Mayor THOMAS of Oakland, Cal., is evidently a man with a mind. The city is getting its water just now at an extremely low rate for one that does not attend to the supplying of this necessity itself, and the people have been disposed to rejoice over the rate war by which they are profiting. The Mayor, however, has sent a message to the City Council, declaring that such joy is ill founded and advising the acquisition of the water works by the city as soon as possible. The idea that the existing conditions will continue, he says, is contradicted by reason and experience. "The two water companies now struggling for supremacy have brought about a reduction to the consumer unparalleled in our State's history. Both corporations claim to be suffering great losses at prevailing rates. This statement may be accepted as true, but it is equally true that these losses, whatever they may be, will ultimately find their way into the bonded indebtedness of the companies, and the consumer will be compelled to pay not only interest on the present losses, but eventually the principal as well. Individuals may quarrel forever, but it is a law of property, unwritten, but irrevocable, that hostile moneyed interests invariably prefer to bury their hatreds and come together for joint profit at the public's expense rather than suffer continued losses. In the nature of things these corporations must consolidate, or both be absorbed by a newer or stronger corporation. When that day comes this city and the Oakland water consumers will be at war again with one water company."

—Another effort is making by patriotic citizens of Virginia to honor with a statue the memory of MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY. The plan is to erect the memorial on the Rip Reps in Hampton Roads and at the request of the Hon. B. W. L. HOLT of Sussex County, Senator W. E. CHANDLER has promised to draw up and urge the passage of a bill giving National assistance to the undertaking. Commander MAURY was without a doubt one of America's great men, and his high rank as a scientist is recognized in all civilized countries. Born at Fredericksburg, Va., in 1806, he entered the navy when nineteen years old, and until 1834 lived and studied at sea. His "Navigation," which appeared in the year last named, at once made him famous, and from that time until the outbreak of the war his reputation rose rapidly and steadily. An accident that seriously lamed him for several years prevented a continuance of active service on the ocean, but this was good rather than bad fortune, for it resulted in his being placed in charge of the Hydrographic Office at its foundation and later in the National Observatory. It was at this period that he made the careful study of numberless ships' logs and produced among many other books his work on the Gulf Stream, his "Wind and Current Charts," and his "Sailing Directions." MAURY'S reputation rests most securely, however, upon his "Physical Geography of the Sea," a monumental book of which HUMBOLDT spoke as the beginning of a new and important science, and whose merits won for the author admission to geographical and scientific societies all over the world. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Commander MAURY cast his lot with that of his native State and was much abroad in the interests of the Confederacy. At the close of hostilities he went to Mexico, where he was warmly welcomed by MAXIMILIAN, and after the fall of that monarch he returned home and accepted the Chair of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute, a position which he held until his death, in 1873. Among MAURY'S other claims to fame is the fact that he was the first to suggest the practicability of laying a cable across the Atlantic.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Rev. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., is to preach the baccalaureate sermon at Cornell University on Sunday, June 13.

* * *

A South Dakota paper says that the Populist Party in that State is now divided up into so many factions that it is hard for the average Populist to keep track of himself.

* * *

A white man who killed a negro in Georgia has been released on $500 bail. The killing was done two years ago. The murderer ran away and was not heard from till the other day, when he walked into the Sheriff's office and gave himself up.

* * *

A resident of Lewiston, Me., refuses to pay a tax on his bicycle, saying it is worn out and useless. He demands to know of the Assessors whether they could tax a man for a dead horse. If not, he wishes to know why he should pay for a dead bicycle with a punctured wheel.

* * *

President McKinley is expected to be present at the unveiling of the Washington Monument in Philadelphia May 15. The exercises will begin at the monument at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and a banquet will be served at 6 o'clock in the evening.

* * *

The Dominion Government has decided to reduce the interest paid on deposits in the Post Office savings banks from 3½ to 3 per cent. When the banks were established in 1868, 4 per cent. was paid, and the cut to 3½ was made in 1889. The deposits now aggregate about $49,500,000.

* * *

There are 28,000 white people and only 18,000 negroes in the City of Augusta, Ga., but while only 32 whites died of consumption there last year, 64 negroes succumbed to that disease. Dr. Eugene Foster, President of the Board of Health, in giving these figures, says that before emancipation the colored race was almost wholly immune of consumption, a negro with consumption, prior to the close of the war, being a clinical curiosity. "This new susceptibility of the negro race to consumption," he says, "is one of the numerous penalties following upon the changed relations of this people consequent to the boon of freedom."

NUGGETS.

An Old Bachelor's Dictum.

As soon as a baby begins to talk it is evident that it takes after its mother.—Galveston News.

Must Answer.

A New York lawyer has been arrested for riding too fast on his bicycle. Ignorance of the law excuses no man.—Rochester Union.

Worst of Critics.

"The man who puts a plugged penny on the plate," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "is usually the severest critic of the sermon."—Philadelphia Record.

The Voice of Experience.

A Boston paper says. "Spring is here at last. A butterfly was caught at the South End yesterday." This may be the proper way to catch a butterfly, but when you grab a wasp it is better to catch it about the middle.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Never Fails.

Man—Bridget has had breakfast late every day this week. Can't you do something to get her up on time?

Wife—Well, there's the alarm clock.

Man—That doesn't always go off—lend her the baby.—Chicago Record.

Eyes Opened.

"There are many more women living than I used to think."

"Is that so?"

"Yes; before I married I used to think my wife was the only woman in the world."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Wild Flowers in Crotona Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer found the following wild flowers in blossom to-day in Crotona Park and near the vicinity of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street and Third avenue: Dicintra cucularia or Dutchman's breeches, Claytonia Virginica or Spring beauty, Hipatica triloba or liver leaf, Linderna benzoin or spice bush, Anemone nemerosa or wind flower, Viola cuculata or common blue violet, and the adder's tongue or dog-tooth violet, more properly new-named by Borroughs trout lily. It is not a violet at all, but a lily. He also found a lily new to him called the wild-grape hyacinth. It is curious and beautiful, but not in Wood or Grey, so far as he can find. Will some of your readers kindly inform him about it? Dutchman's breeches and Spring beauties were plentiful, but the others are still rare. G. B. HENDRICKSON.

West Farms, April 10, 1897.

It Was the Reporter, Not the Doctor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to a report in THE SUNDAY TIMES of yesterday of an article which I read before the New York Academy of Medicine on April 1. As it is considered unethical to have reports of medical papers appear in the daily press, and as the report referred to might be wrongly construed as favored by me, would you have the goodness to print this letter, disclaiming all knowledge whatever of the matter until I saw it in print? By so doing you will greatly oblige

L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, M. D.

New York, April 12, 1897.

HEARTS NOT IN THE JOB.

From The Ottawa Journal.

An English officer, writing from Canea, Crete, says: "Our English firing was fairly good, but the men's hearts were not in the job." Mr. Henry Poole of Toronto writes these lines, taking the officer's remark as his text:

"Their hearts were not in the job!" Great God!
What English hearts would be,
When English sailors and English guns
Are brought to fire on English nuns,
And Salisbury stoops to the thankless work
Of soiling England to save the Turk,
By order of Germany.

"Their hearts were not in the job!" Thank God
That English hearts to-day
Are as keen for honor, as true and brave,
As when Nelson's warships ruled the wave,
And Nelson's signals, masthead high,
Cheered on the sailors to victory
In red Trafalgar's Bay.

"Their hearts were not in the job!" Good God!
If we had our Nelson now.
With his heart of fire, his eye of flame,
Would England stoop to such depth of shame,
That England's sailors indignant spurn
The medals their blood was shed to earn
If Nelson were at the prow?

What talk of concert disturbs our rest?
What threats made England small?
When, single-handed, and strong in right,
We hurled ourselves against Europe's might,
And fought and conquered, as Greece to-day
Stands all unaided against the fray,
Nor fears to fail or fall.

"Their hearts were not in the job!" Pray God
Our hearts that word repeat:
God give our England a nobler work
Than slaughtering Christians to please the Turk.
Let England's honor speak out and claim
No voice, no part, in this bloody game;
No right but to cleanse our English name
From the blood we shed in Crete.

AGNES SORMA ALS GAST

The German Actress Appears in Ibsen's "A Doll's House" at The Irving Place Theatre.

A FACILE PORTRAYAL OF NORA.

Another Distinguished Foreigner, Mr. Dan Leno of London, at Olympia Music Hall — Few Other Changes of Bill.

Agnes Sorma, the German actress, whose coming had been heralded modestly and sensibly, portrayed Nora Helmer at the Irving Place Theatre last evening with so much facility of expression and so consistently—keeping always in harmony with the "natural" quality of the play, and never sacrificing its superficial verity for the sake of theatrical or pictorial effect—that her American début may be recorded as one of the best artistic triumphs of the dramatic season. Frau Sorma is an artist who ought to be successful in a large variety of rôles, especially in comedy and domestic drama. She has a sympathetic personality, to use a cant term, which serves well enough in her case, and all needful "authority," while her technical equipment is admirable.

In reviewing the performance of such a drama as "A Doll's House," the familiar and well-worn terms of the dramatic critic's trade are scarcely available. Style, elocution, delivery, pause, climax, facial play, "business," are all, to be sure, in evidence—or ought to be—but mere virtuosity counts for much less than it may in the poetic or romantic drama, wherein, too often, it is everything. Frau Sorma is the most "real" of all the many Noras the habitual theatregoer has seen; the little fantastic touches and pretty elaborations Mme. Rejane added to the rôle she wisely avoids, though she reminds one of Rejane in her expression of some of Nora's moods, and is more like her than she is like any other actress of distinction.

Her face is not striking at first. It seems rather heavy and characterless. But it soon becomes interesting, as the bond of sympathy is quickly established between actress and spectator, and the fact that Frau Sorma has good eyes, remarkably handsome teeth, and a fine head of hair is an early impression. Her figure is good, and she is reasonably lithe and graceful for a Teuton, and she treads as lightly in the tarantulla as any actress of Nora we have seen. But it cannot be said that she creates a remarkable effect with this scene, or that she makes obvious "points" at all in delineating Nora's pretended innocence, actual ignorance, silliness, mendacity, sympathy, fear, affection, bewilderment, and shame. The traits are all recognized and clearly understood, and to attempt to describe the performance by scenes would be as unprofitable as to endeavor to resolve it into its technical elements. It is a good piece of acting, that holds the attention closely, that moves one, or not, accordingly as he is susceptible to the Ibsen philosophy of life.

"A Doll's House" is the only Ibsen play in Frau Sorma's repertory, so far as it is announced here. Doubtless in other plays her acting may reveal a wider range of power. But if all her powers of expression are exerted in the rôle of Nora, she is easily an actress of uncommon ability, who richly deserved the warm welcome her compatriots gave her last night. Ibsen's play—which, unhappily, does not improve with acquaintance, and is overburdened with the commonplace—was shabbily mounted, with combinations of color in dress and furniture that were simply shocking; but the acting of Mathieu Pfeil as Helmer and Arthur Eggeling as Krogstadt (or Günther as he is named in the German version) was capital.

DAN LENO SUCCESSFUL.

The English Comedian Makes a Hit at Olympia.

Seldom has any foreign performer been accorded as enthusiastic a reception as that which Dan Leno, the English droll, received at Olympia last night. The minute his number was "posted" the packed house broke into an uproar of applause which continued for many minutes after the performer made his appearance. Mr. Leno does not confine himself to any one type of character in his songs. Last night he depicted half a dozen street characters in the most comical manner, evoking much laughter with almost every gesture. He is a comical fellow to look upon, small, nimble, odd, and funny, with the true comedian's face, and bright, twinkling, restless eyes. His songs, with two exceptions, were very good. In a jingle called "Wait Till I'm His Father," he created no end of fun, and as "The Shop Walker" he displayed versatile mimetic powers. He will undoubtedly prove the "strongest" attraction Mr. Hammerstein has ever secured for his music hall.

Other features on the bill included the travesty, "In Great New York," which has been improved by the introduction of new features, and the Ozrani troupe of pantomimists. Conway and Leland, Galletti's monkey comedians, Mlle. Carrie, and Charles R. Sweet, the "tramp musician."

MISS REHAN AS MIRANDA.

She Will Appear in That Role at Daly's Next Week.

Miss Ada Rehan will appear in the rôle of Miranda in "The Tempest" at Daly's Theatre next week. The comedy will be given at every performance this week with the exception of to-night's. Good Friday the house will be closed.

Probably also "The Tempest" will be acted all next week except Saturday matinée and evening, when Miss Rehan will appear as Julia in "The Hunchback." The annual tour will then begin, commencing in Philadelphia, April 26, and ending in Chicago May 31. "The Circus Girl" will be presented at Daly's Theatre April 26.

Harlem Opera House.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson," the late Frank Mayo's stage version of Mark Twain's story, is this week's play at the Harlem Opera House. Theodore Hamilton's acting of the title character is scarcely inferior to that of Mr. Mayo. Edwin Mayo now appears as Blake, the Sheriff. The cast is otherwise satisfactory, and includes a number of actors who have been associated with the play from the very beginning.

All this is equivalent to saying that the performance is most enjoyable, and can be safely recommended to all the playgoers of Harlem.

Grand Opera House.

Sydney Grundy's very popular drama, "Sowing the Wind," is on view at the Grand Opera House this week, after a long absence from the New York stage. Mr. J. H. Gilmour sustains with power and sympathy the rôle of Brabazon, while the veteran comedian, Thomas Whiffen, is happily placed as bluff, suspicious Mr. Watkin. The cast also includes Maud Edna Hall, Emily and Jessie Dodd, Ella Hugh Wood, Frederick Strong, Marshall Stedman, Walter Green, and Henry Mills.

Theatres and Music Halls.

The series of Spring concerts at the Eden Musée winter garden is attracting crowds to that place of amusement. The programme to be presented this week by the Hungarian Band includes selections from popular operas and classical gypsy music. The cinematograph continues to interest.

"A Pantomime Rehearsal"—Rosina Vokes's well-remembered sketch—is the chief item of interest in the long "continuous" bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. The piece is presented in a condensed form by Annie Dacre, Arthur Larkin, and other performers. Other attractions include the biograph, which exhibits new views; Lillian Burkhart in a sketch by Grant Stuart, entitled "Dropping a Hint;" McIntyre and Heath, Taciani, the impersonator, and Kaoly, the equilibrist.

Stange and Edwards's cosmic opera, "Brian Boru," which was produced earlier in the season at the Broadway Theatre, is current at the Academy this week. The rôle of Pat O'Hara, formerly played by Richard Carroll, and later by Jefferson De Angelis, is now taken by Thomas Leary, and the other principal parts are filled in a satisfactory manner by Miss Fabris, Miss Golden, and Max Eugene. The ballet in the fairy scene is effective, and the chorus is strong.

W. A. McConnell has made a number of changes in his burlesque, "Gayest Manhattan," and the piece is now presented at Koster & Bial's in a much improved form. Some of the new features introduced include a clever and humorous "song specialty" by Matthews and Bulger, while Merri Osborn and Flora Irwin have new comic songs. R. A. Roberts is clever, and Nettie Lyford and Katharine Lucile Foote are attractive. The marches and choruses have been elaborated. The variety bill that precedes the burlesque includes the three Hawthorne sisters, Prof. Leonidas, the Meers brothers, Fannie Leslie, and Mlle. Arniotis.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Leander Sire, one of the owners of the Bijou Theatre, is ill at his home with an attack of the grip.

A benefit will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre April 25 to Gustave Müller, the advertising manager of that house. An elaborate programme has been arranged.

A concert will be given at the Waldorf Hotel April 19 by Mme. Marian Duyn, pupil of Mmes. Marchesi and Vancorbell. Mr. David Bispham of the Metropolitan Opera Company and an orchestra under the direction of Otto Lohse will assist.

"The Man from Mexico," H. A. Du Souchet's new farce, will be presented at Hoyt's Theatre next Monday evening. The piece, which is an adaptation from the French, will be presented with the following actors in the cast: William Collier, M. A. Kennedy, Margaret Gordon, Theodore Babcock, Nita Allen, Henry Herman, and Louise Allen.

The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Girl from Paris" was given last night at the Herald Square Theatre, and was as usual celebrated by the distribution of "Rice" clocks in the form of paper weights. Mr. Rice, who is in Europe, cabled to Mr. Mann to announce the fact that he had bought a number of pretty French clocks for the two hundredth performance, which is already announced for May 24.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Sophie Traubmann of the Metropolitan Opera Company to Charles Patzowsky, a member of the firm of Meyer, Jonasson & Co. has caused much surprise in theatrical and musical circles. The couple were married Monday, Feb. 15, by Justice Wauhope Lynn, in this city. This fact was the cause of considerable comment yesterday, as Mr. Patzowsky refused to acknowledge as recently as March 15 that he was even engaged to Miss Traubmann, who at that time was in the West with the opera company.

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

Opening of the Supplementary Season at the Metropolitan.

The brief supplementary season of one week was begun at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with a performance of Gounod's "Faust." New York may, indeed, be "broke," as an incensed Chicago writer recently suggested, but it knows a grand opera company when it sees one, and consequently the auditorium was packed last night. The members of the company, who have not seen such an audience since they left this city, appeared to be delighted, and gave a performance which called forth hearty applause. A damper was thrown upon the enthusiastic spirit with which opera lovers flocked to the house by the appearance of yellow posters announcing that Mme. Calvé was "indisposed," and that Mlle. Clementine de Vere would appear in her place as Marguerite. But when the first feeling of disappointmnt had worn off, every one settled down for a pleasant evening and seemed to enjoy the performance.

The intense love of this public for "Faust" suggests a good many considerations which cannot be discussed at this time, but it is never inappropriate to pay the ready tribute of praise to this product of the genius of Gounod. "Faust is, indeed, an inexhaustible mine of beauty, and it has many moments of real greatness. Perhaps some of these do not move the average listener as much as the more mellifluous parts of the work. The crossing of the swords, the cathedral scene, and the death of Valentine belong to the field of true music drama, but the inspiration of the garden scene appeals more to the general hearer, who is sentimental rather than tragic. The cathedral scene has been more influential than it was last night, for it is too heavy in its dramatic demands for Mlle. de Vere, who made a gallant and sincere attempt at it.

She was more successful in the garden scene, in which her light, pure voice and graceful style were heard to high advantage. The jewel song has never been sung better except by sopranos of world-wide fame. Mlle. de Vere is a capable, conscientious, and agreeable singer, whose work in opera constantly grows in favor. But she ought to have more regard for the dramatic proprieties than to wear a diamond in the rôle of Marguerite.

The remainder of the cast was the same as had been announced, and it goes without saying that the audience was well pleased with it. M. Jean de Reszke was not in his very best voice, and his "Salut, demeure" was not quite flawless, but in the subsequent duet with Marguerite and throughout the rest of the opera he sang beautifully. M. Edouard de Reszke was the same admirable Mephistopheles. M. Lassalle was an excellent Valentine and Mlle. Bauermeister a capable Martha. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Frank—Spiegelberg.

Miss Betty Spiegelberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Spiegelberg of 154 West Seventy-eighth Street, was married to Henry Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Frank of 112 East Seventy-ninth Street, at Sherry's last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell of the Temple Emanu-El. Miss Rose E. Spiegelberg, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The ushers were Dr. Alfred N. Strouse, Jerome Frank, and Bennett Frank, brothers of the bridegroom; Adolph Boskowitz, William G. Kaufman, Richard Siegman, Edward Frank, and the bride's cousins, Edmond E. Wise, Jerome Spiegelberg, Walter Scott Spiegelberg, and Albert I. Spiegelberg.

An Engagement Announced.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—The engagement is announced of Miss Susie Cresswell Henderson, daughter of Hanford M. Henderson of this place, and granddaughter of the late Francis Godwin of New York, and Dr. Paul E. Tiemann, son of the late Peter Tiemann and grandson of former Mayor Tiemann of New York.

SOCIETY NOTES.

In the series of Columbia University music lectures yesterday afternoon Dr. Henry G. Hanchett gave an instructive address on "Musical Analysis" to an audience of music lovers and students in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.

At the meeting of the Rutgers Institute and College Alumnae Association yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss C. J. Pryer, 52 West Twenty-seventh Street, the subject "Have We a Real American Literature?" was discussed. An interesting paper was read by Mrs. R. N. Dodd.

The second of two dramatic recitals by Mrs. Lelia Ellis and Miss L. Owen Ellis was heard by a fashionable audience in the Carnegie Building yesterday. Mrs. Ellis gave word pictures of plantation life in the South, a scene from "The Widder Johnsing," and selections from Paul Dunbar. Miss Ellis's contributions included an original negro fable.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Steamfitters and Their Employes Fail to Agree.

The differences between the master steamfitters and their striking employes did not come near a settlement yesterday. The day was ushered in with a general strike ordered on the Bancroft Building, in Twenty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, where the firm of Blake & Williams, master steamfitters, had sent nonunion men to work. Between fifty and sixty men walked out.

Later in the day the Master Steamfitters' Association held a secret conference in the Wool Exchange with the journeymen steamfitters and helpers. These submitted a proposition from their unions to have a new contract made in May, instead of letting the old agreement stand till August. The unions were also willing to submit this demand to an Arbitration Committee. The association would not accept the proposition. The conference then adjourned.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Shown to Have Committed Suicide.

HE JUMPED FROM A PARAPET.

The Massacre of Armenians at Tokat Said to Have Been Greatly Exaggerated—Artist Beardsley Has Joined the Catholic Church.

CANNES, France, April 12.—A rumor is in circulation here to-day that the Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin, whose death was anonunced as having occurred at 9 o'clock on Saturday night here, committed suicide. It was stated that his death was due to aneurism of the heart. Duke Johann Albrecht, the brother of the late Grand Duke, has assumed the regency of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The report that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin committed suicide is confirmed.

The Grand Duke, it appears, had been suffering terribly, and on Saturday evening he asked his doctor to leave the room in order that he might try to get a sleep. During the absence of the medical man and while he is supposed to have been delirious from high fever, the Grand Duke left his villa and threw himself from the parapet of a bridge near the house. He was found a few minutes later, still living, but so injured that he died in half an hour.

THE MASSACRE AT TOKAT.

The Turkish Minister Says It Has Been Greatly Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the course of an interview with a representative of The Associated Press to-day Moustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister, said:

"It is true that some trouble has occurred at Tokat, but the dispatches have greatly exaggerated the importance of the affair. Nevertheless, the Governor of Tokat, the military commander of that place, the chief of police, and other officials have been removed and placed under arrest as a preliminary step to their trial and punishment for not having been able to avert these troubles.

"The Vali of Sivas," said the Minister, "has received formal orders to detect, at any cost, the perpetrators of the outrage, to punish them with the utmost rigor of the law, and to prevent a renewal of such regrettable acts. Besides, a commission composed of high civil and military officers, both Mussulmans and Christians, selected from among prominent and impartial persons, has been appointed and sent immediately under the presidency of his Excellency Hassa Fehmi Pasha, director of the custom houses of the empire, in order to make an inquiry on the spot and to try and punish the guilty parties in an exemplary manner.

"The Armenian revolutionists," added the Turkish Minister, "are now seeking in every way to provoke disturbance at different points of the empire, with a view to increasing the embarrassment of the Turkish Government, owing to the affairs of Crete and Greece. Consequently all the provincial authorities have been urged to watch day and night that no acts likely to give rise to any disturbing incident among Mussulmans and Christians may occur."

JOINED THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Aubrey Beardsley, the Artist, Received into the Fold.

LONDON, April 12.—Aubrey Beardsley, the artist, has been formally received into the Roman Catholic Church. His health, which has been precarious for a long time past, is now better, and he has gone to the Riviera.

Aubrey Beardsley, who suddenly sprang into prominence about two years ago, is still quite a young man. He was born in 1874, the son of a widow, whom he helped to support out of his slender wages as a clerk. He began drawing for his own amusement, and his style was so grotesque that it attracted attention. Finally a few friends induced him to study art, and took him to Burne-Jones, a famous painter. This artist encouraged young Beardsley, and told him to study even if he had to starve. This advice was taken, and the ambitious youngster took lessons in an art school. The first work that he offered for sale was a success. His next achievement was an artistic oddity called "The Yellow Book," published by Lane, the London bookman.

Fortune then began to smile upon him, and his income from illustrations executed in the same weird manner that characterized his early drawings, was reported to exceed $20,000 a year.

The Case of Edward J. Ivory.

LONDON, April 12.—Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Parnellite Member for the City of Kilkenny, asked the Government for information, in the House of Commons to-day, as to whether it had received any claim for compensation in behalf of Edward J. Ivory, the saloon keeper of New York who was arrested in Glasgow on Sept. 12 last, and who was discharged from custody on Jan. 20, the Treasury officials having failed to obtain evidence sufficient to convict him of the charge of conspiring to cause a dynamite explosion, which brought about his arrest. The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, in reply, said the Government had not received notice of any such claim as the one referred to by the honorable Member for Kilkenny City.

Two Marine Accidents.

LONDON, April 12.—Advices have been received here from the Orkney Islands to the effect that the bark Bianca, bound to America, has gone ashore on the rocks there. It is probable that she will prove a total wreck.

HULL, England, April 12.—During a sudden squall on Saturday the British bark Royal Forth, Capt. Cooper, which arrived here on March 15 from San Francisco, broke adrift from her moorings and collided with the Norwegian bark Kamschatka and two lighters, causing serious damages. As a result, the Royal Forth had to be drydocked. Her rudder is much strained and bent.

Naval Needs of France.

PARIS, April 12.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Besnard, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day explained the Naval Construction bill to the Naval Committee of the Chamber. He said the Navy Department proposed, so far as possible, to restrict the number of vessels in distant seas. Without disputing the value of M. Lockroy's scheme, Admiral Besnard said it meant the expenditure of 260,000,000f.

After dwelling upon the difficulties which France met in making herself fit to face the forces of the Dreibund, both at sea and on land, the Minister of Marine declared it would be impossible for France to oppose the sea power of Great Britain without at least trebling her present navy expenditures.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

FRIEDERICHSRUH, April 12.—Prince Bismarck is much improved in health.

LONDON, April 12.—It is announced that the Venezuela boundary treaty will shortly be ratified.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 12.—The United States training ship Essex arrived here to-day, and reports all well on board.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—The Grain and Provision Exchange will observe the Easter holidays by closing from midday Thursday, April 15, until the following Tuesday, April 20.

LONDON, April 12.—The Sun of this city says it understands the Prince of Wales will put a new racing yacht, to be named Britannia, after his famous cutter, in commission during the Autumn, so that she may be ready for the Spring regattas of 1898.

LONDON, April 12.—The Financial Secretary for the Treasury, Mr. R. W. Hanbury, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, announced that the Board of Trade would ask the Government of the Dominion of Canada to furnish a report on the result of the law prohibiting gambling in futures.

THE URUGUAY REBELLION.

A Report that the Revolution Is Fully Under Control.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—Prudencio de Murguiondo of this city, Consul General of the Republic of Uruguay, has received a letter from a gentleman who occupies a high official position in that country, in which he speaks of the revolution in Uruguay as follows:

"Things here have been somewhat tangled, but the power of the nation is insurmountable and irresistible, and there is no revolution that can affect in any radical manner its perfect and assured stability. I believe that at the time of mailing this letter the revolution is under control, and perhaps without shedding of blood, particularly in the provinces that were doubted.

"The expeditions from Rosario (near Colonia) are surrounded by numerous Government forces, and the insurgents have no alternative but surrender. Those on the frontier have no means of crossing, and will dissolve from hour to hour."

Mr. de Murguiondo says that from the assurances contained in this communication, and because of its high source, he has no doubt that vessels sailing now from this country will find upon their arrival in Uruguay that the revolution has been suppressed and that trading will be brisk.

ROUMANIA'S NEW CABINET.

BUCHAREST, April 12.—The new Roumanian Cabinet, succeeding the Ministry which resigned on April 7, will include M. Sturdza, as Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, the offices which he held in the previous Cabinet; M. Cantacuzino, Minister of Finance, and Gen. Berendin, Minister for War. M. Cantacuzino held the Portfolio of Finance in the late Ministry. The names of the Ministers of the Interior, Domains, Public Instruction, Justice, and Public Works are not yet announced. They were held, respectively, by MM. Fleva, Palladi, Poni, Statesio, and Stoicesco, and it is believed they may re-enter the Cabinet.

England's Interest in Bimetallism.

LONDON, April 12.—Answering a question in the House of Commons regarding the prospects of the Government sending out invitations to a bimetallic conference, Mr. Balfour reiterated that there was nothing in the situation which would lead him to suppose anything could be gained by Great Britain taking the initiative in promoting an international bimetallic conference.

THE BERING SEA AWARD.

Comments of The London Times on This Country's Suggestions.

LONDON, April 12.—The Washington correspondent of The Times says that the appointment of John W. Foster and C. S. Hamlin, the retiring Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to co-operate on behalf of the American Treasury Department in the fur-seal controversy, seems to indicate the immediate reopening of the vexed and vexing Bering Sea question. It is probable that Mr. Foster will propose an agreement based upon a new modus vivendi, with firm restrictions upon Canadian activity. The Times, commenting editorially upon this dispatch, says:

"The movement to reopen this question will be noted with surprise and disappointment. It appears premature, if not unseemly, to start a diplomatic campaign sixteen months before the stipulated time for re-examination has arrived. To demand that the award shall now be set aside in accordance with the contention of one party to the controversy would strike a very serious blow at the principle of arbitration. Yet it appears not only that powerful influences are working in the United States to impeach the award on perhaps the most important practical point, but also that these influences meet with a certain amount of encouragement with the Executive at Washington.

"It must be remembered that the British Government is a trustee of the rights of the Canadians. To allow these rights to be whittled away in the teeth of the award would arouse a very natural and justifiable indignation in Canada. The attitude of the United States as to the payment of damages and as to restrictions upon the slaughter of seals on land, is not likely to make the Canadians more favorable to amendments to the award.

"We are forced to conclude, relying upon our correspondent, that a strong and bitter feeling exists in America against Canada; and Mr. Foster, who is an expert in the art, is using the press to create an agitation. Possibly he is reckoning on the fact that relations between the two Governments are more strained than usual. Canada has been hard hit by the proposals of the new tariff law, and has shown herself ready to hit back. The American jingoes are eager to prove that they can strike another blow. We do not see, however, why the British Government should help them by consenting to unsettle the results arrived at by arbitration less than four years ago, and by exhibiting an ostentatious disregard of the feeling of our Colonial fellow-subjects."

A MOTHER CRUELLY HOAXED.

Mrs. Behlen Notified of Her Daughter's Death—The Report Untrue.

An anonymous postal card caused a great deal of distress in the family of Mrs. Teresa Behlen, a widow, who lives at 39 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, last Friday morning. In October, 1895, her daughter Mamie was married to Frank Morris, a clerk in Mrs. Behlen's employ. Two weeks ago the couple moved to Stamford, Conn. The early morning mail of last Friday brought the following message on a postal card:

"Mamie died at 1 o'clock Thursday at 45 Ludlow Street, Stamford, Conn. Heart disease. FRANK."

Mrs. Behlen was greatly distressed at the news, and at once sent her son Louis to Stamford. In the meantime she engaged an undertaker to take charge of the body. When Louis arrived at Stamford he went to the address mentioned in the postal and was met at the door by the sister he expected to find dead. Explanations followed, but neither his sister nor her husband could imagine who had sent the postal. A telegram was sent to Mrs. Behlen, who countermanded her orders to the undertaker. Mr. and Mrs. Morris arrived in Brooklyn on Saturday, and have since been trying to discover the culprit. The Stamford postal authorities are also investigating.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward Brinker Cope.

Edward Brinker Cope, Ph. D., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the School of Biology at the University of Pennsylvania, died yesterday at his home, in Philadelphia. He was born in that city in 1840. After taking a full course in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, he studied comparative anatomy in the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences and the Smithsonian Institution. Subsequently he spent two years in Europe, pursuing the same studies. He became a Professor of Natural Science in Haverford College in 1866, and in that year he began a series of fossil investigations that proved to be of great scientific value.

In 1868 Prof. Cope was employed by the Geological Survey of Ohio to determine the characters of the air-breathing backboned animals fossilized in the coal deposits. In 1870 he made his first important Western explorations, and two years later, in connection with the Hayden Geological Survey, he conducted an expedition from Fort Bridger, Wyoming, to explore the eocene bad-lands riparian to the tributaries of the Green River. In these explorations he secured eighty-three new species, and in 1873 he explored Northeast Colorado, and obtained seventy-five new species, mostly mammals, in the White River beds. In several subsequent expeditions he was also very successful. His range of investigation extended from the lowest vertebrates up to man, from the beginning of vertebrate life, in the remote paleozoic fishes to the culmination of evolution in the contemporary races of man.

Prof. Cope was looked upon as the leader in this country of the Neo Lamarckian school of evolutionary philosophy. In the preface of his first collected philosophical essays, "The Origin of the Fittest," Prof. Cope asserts that the important point is not only the survival but the origin of fitness, and this he traces to the inheritance of individual reaction to environment. The dead scientist was a constant investigator, an intelligent reader, and a worker of extraordinary capacity. While holding the position of chief editor of The American Naturalist, he found time to devote to various other important scientific tasks. His house in Pine Street, Philadelphia, contains vast stores of his extraordinary and valuable collections. A friend and admirer of Prof. Cope says of him that the titles of his essays, upward of 350 in number, form a systematic record of the development of paleontology in this country. These papers have appeared in the official reports of Government surveys, proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, and the American Society for the Advancement of Science. Two years ago Prof. Cope completed his revision of the "Batrachia" for the Smithsonian, and his latest important work was the completion of the sister volume, entitled "Reptilia." The great naturalist's widow and daughter survive him.

Samuel Peet Bell.

Samuel Peet Bell, an oldtime New Yorker and former prominent merchant and public man of Washington, D. C., died of apoplexy yesterday in his apartments at Hotel San Remo, this city, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Two years ago he suffered from an apoplectic shock, and had been in failing health since.

Mr. Bell was born in this city, and married Miss Elizabeth Adele Waite of Harlem. He removed to Washington and engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits. Thirty years ago he retired from active business. About this time he became Assistant Commissioner of the Patent Office in Washington, in which capacity he remained for many years. A courtly gentleman of the old school, he was prominent in Washington social circles and identified with numerous clubs and social organizations. He was acquainted with nearly all the men of distinction in the national capital of the past generation, and was one of the most widely known men in the city.

He was wont to affirm that he had never missed a Presidential inauguration from Pierce to Cleveland, and from an abundant fund of reminiscences would tell numerous anecdotes of the notables of the Senate and House with whom he had come into contact.

He spoke from actual experience of the war times, when the Patent Office was utilized for a smallpox hospital, and from a neighboring hillock he was a spectator of the battle of Antietam, flying shells from which fell all about him. Five years ago he returned to New York where he had since resided. He leaves one daughter, the widow of Franklin H. Tinker, former proprietor of The Paint, Oil, and Drug Journal, editor of The American Exporter, prominent club man, and bibliophile. Funeral services will be held at 9:30 Wednesday morning at the residence of his daughter, at Short Hills, N. J., and the interment will be at Short Hills.

Capt. James A. Leyden.

Capt. James A. Leyden, United States Army, is dead at Fort Sheridan, Chicago. In July, 1890, Capt. Leyden, then First Lieutenant, was appointed Regimental Adjutant. He remained in that difficult position for four years, winning the approval of his comrades and superiors by the ability and consistency of his administration. He became the historian of the regiment, and during his leisure hours compiled an exhaustive record of the organization. He left the post of Adjutant on being promoted to a Captaincy.

He was born in Tennessee, and was appointed from Pennsylvania as cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1875. He remained there until June 13, 1879, when he was graduated, and was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry. He served on frontier duty at Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 2 of that year. Then he was engaged in scouting in Colorado up to May 4, 1880, and was in camp on White River to July 7.

He was sent to Fort Sanders, Wyoming, to which place he was attached until May 18, 1882, having in the meantime been given leave of absence twice. From Fort Sanders he was transferred to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where he stayed until the following September, and then he went to Fort Omaha, Neb., where he served until June 26, 1883.

He became Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, Penn., and taught there until May 11, 1886, and during this time he went to Europe on leave of absence.

He next served at Fort Sherman, Idaho, to Jan. 5, 1888, and for four months of that period was engaged in survey and exploration. Up to Aug. 14, 1888, he was engaged in constructing the rifle range for the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, and then conducted recruits to the Department of the Columbia. His next assignment to duty was at Fort Sherman, Idaho, where he remained until Nov. 25, 1889, and was then granted leave of absence.

Samuel Bowne Goodenough.

Samuel Bowne Goodenough died at his residence, 323 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, on Saturday, after an illness of less than three weeks. Mr. Goodenough was born at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Jan. 3, 1826. In 1847 he was employed in the office of The Evening Post, and had charge of the mailing department. In 1868 he located in Harlem, and became connected with the Harlem Savings Bank, then in its infancy. He was for many years its receiving and paying teller. Immediately upon making up his residence in Harlem he joined Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, then located on Second Avenue, near One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and for nearly thirty years was one of its officials. At the time of his death he was its Treasurer. Mr. Goodenough married Anna Augusta Lobdell, a daughter of the late Nathan Lobdell, formerly of Poughkeepsie. She, with three children, a son and two daughters, survives him. Funeral services will be held in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church this evening.

Dr. Thomas Spencer Dawes.

Dr. Thomas Spencer Dawes, one of the oldest physicians in the Hudson River Valley, died Sunday at his home in Saugerties of paralysis. He was a brother of Henry L. Dawes, former United States Senator from Massachusetts, and was born in Cummington, Mass., on April 23, 1822. Dr. Dawes was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1848. Shortly afterward he settled in Saugerties, where he practiced medicine for forty-five years. He was at one time President of the Ulster County Medical Society; he was a member of the New York State Medical Society, of the American Public Health Association, and an honorary member of the Berkshire County (Mass.) Medical Society. He was appointed Postmaster at Saugerties by President Lincoln. He was for six years a member of the State Board of Health, to which he was appointed by Gov. Hill. He was three times elected a Supervisor of Ulster County, and was the originator of the Dawes dog law, which has been adopted in one form or another in many sections of the country. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Dr. Francis Wilhoft.

Dr. Francis Wilhoft, sixty-two years old, a well-known physician and inventor, died at his home, 17 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday, after a brief illness. He was born in Germany, and was graduated with high honors. He came to this country in 1857, and settled in New Orleans, where he built up a large practice. In 1880 he came to New York City, and two years later became interested in a new process for working and vulcanizing rubber, and retired from practice, devoting his whole time to this work. He held several valuable patents for inventions of his own in rubber goods. He was a frequent contributor to foreign medical journals. He leaves a wife and five children. Funeral services will be held from his late residence at 8 o'clock this evening, the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue, officiating. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

Jacob Siegel.

Jacob Siegel of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue died after a short illness on Sunday. The funeral will take place at his residence at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Siegel was born in Germany seventy years ago, and came to this country in 1848. He was first connected with Jacob Ruppert in the brewing business, but afterward went with his brother-in-law, John Eichler, at his brewery, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. When John Eichler died, three years ago, Mr. Siegel became President of the company, and held this position until his death. Mr. Siegel was a member of a number of German societies, the United States Brewers' Association, the Brewers' Board of Trade, and a Director in the Union Square Bank. His body will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. Margaret Isles.

Mrs. Margaret Isles, a graduate of the New York University Law School of the class of '96, died at her home, 303 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, from kidney troubles. She was the widow of Robert J. Isles, who died eighteen years ago. She was fifty-two years old.

Both Mrs. Isles and her husband were born in England. Mrs. Isles studied law, not with the view of entering the legal profession, but because of her interest in the study. After her graduation she became a member of the Political Study Club of 144 Madison Avenue. Four children survive Mrs. Isles. The eldest is Frederick G. Isles, the confidential clerk of City Clerk Benjamin of Brooklyn. The other children are Christopher R., Edward A., and Maud Isles. The funeral services will be held at 303 Fifth Avenue at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Nelson Fitch.

Nelson Fitch died Sunday, April 11, at his home, in Springfield, Ohio, after a residence in that city of thirteen years. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1824, and was the eldest son of Abijah Fitch, an early and successful merchant of that town. He became a leading merchant and manufacturer in Auburn, but withdrew from business there about twenty years ago. Later he became a resident of Springfield, and after the death of his son-in-law, Elmore W. Ross, took up the management of his business, the E. W. Ross Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of agricultural implements, and for several years was actively engaged in its affairs. Mr. Fitch married Nancy Muir, daughter of Robert Muir of Auburn, and she, with one daughter, Mrs. Ross, survives him.

Gustav A. Canis.

Gustav Adolph Canis of Forked River, N. J., died on Saturday. Mr. Canis was born in Salzburg, Germany, June 8, 1838, and came to this country at the age of 14. After a course at Girard College, Philadelphia, he traveled through the South as a salesman of general merchandise. In 1865 he came to New York and engaged in the real estate business. About fourteen years ago his health began to fail, and he went to Forked River, on Barnegat Bay, where he spent most of his time shooting and fishing. He leaves a wife. His body will be interred at Woodlawn.

Funeral of Samuel J. Russell.

Samuel J. Russell, a well-known sporting writer, died Sunday at the home of his mother, 833 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, after a lingering illness. For several years he had contributed sporting news to papers in this city and Brooklyn. He was twenty-nine years old, and left a wife and infant daughter. Funeral services were held yesterday morning at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in Putnam Avenue. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Jonathan L. H. Cobb.

Jonathan L. H. Cobb of Lewiston, Me., died yesterday. He was born in Poland, Me., in 1824. Later he went into the cotton mill business, and became interested in manufacturing at Gray, Saco, and Lewiston. He was also active in the affairs of Bates College. The Cobb Divinity School was named after him as an acknowledgment of a gift of $25,000.

Obituary Notes.

E. J. MARTIN, Vice President of the Union Stock Yards Company, and confidential legal advisor to P. D. Armour, the millionaire packer, died in Chicago yesterday.

GEORGE R. FOWLER, Justice of the police court in Roxbury, Mass., died Sunday in Philadelphia. He was born in Concord, N. H., fifty-three years ago.

JOHN WILLIAM MORRISON, Secretary of Public Works for Prince Edward Island, is dead in Charlottetown. He was seventy-seven years old, and leaves a wife, three sons, and three daughters.

WRIGHT ROBINSON died suddenly at his home in Freeport, L. I., yesterday. He was wealthy until a few years ago. Bad investments took all his possessions. He leaves a wife and four children.

ALBERT HOBBS, for many years a prominent lawyer of Malone, N. Y., was found dead in his bed Sunday. For eight years he was County Judge and Surrogate of Franklin County, and at various times had been a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was seventy-eight years old.

EBENEZER VELSOR of Centerport, L. I., was found dead in bed on Sunday. He had retired the previous night in good spirits. Mr. Velsor was over eighty years old, and resided with his stepson, Henry Conklin. He served in the late war, and received a pension. A widow survives him.

SARAH SALMON, sixty-nine years old, died from heart failure, at her residence, 135 West Forty-first Street, last Sunday. She was the daughter of the late Alfred Salmon. The only relative surviving her is a nephew, Nathan Lord, son of the late Charles Lord. The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, this afternoon

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock.	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

INTERNATIONAL & MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO.
NOTICE.
Having been unable to hold the general meeting on the 9th of March through lack of a quorum, the Local Board, in compliance with the provisions of Article 67 of the By-laws, have appointed TUESDAY, MAY 4TH next for this purpose, with the following order of the day:
The meeting has for object:
1st. Reading of the report of the cashier of the bank and examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations of the business of the year ending December 31st, 1896.
2d. Distribution of the profits.
3d. Nomination of five Directors proprietary, three of the Local Board, and two of the New York Board, to replace the five Directors of one and the other board of the Section 3d of the drawing made by the general meeting on the 8th of March, 1892, according to the provisions of Articles 129 to 142 of the By-laws.
4th. Nomination of two Directors supplemental, one of the Local Board, and the other for the New York Board, to replace those of the 3d Section of the drawing celebrated at the general meeting of March 8th, 1895.
5th. Nomination of two Inspectors of proprietary votes and two supplemental, to replace those named at the general meeting of the 10th of March, 1896.
6th. Nomination of two Commissioners or Accountants proprietary, and two supplemental, for the exercise of the present year's business.
7th. To determine the compensation of the Commissioners now in office.
8th. To approve the plan of conversion of the shares of the bank, proposed by the full board, authorizing it to carry it into effect.
Notice is hereby given that in order to take part in the meeting, the shareholders should deposit their shares in this city at the bank on the 3d day of May, up to 12 o'clock; in New York at the office of the agents, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London, at the office of the agents, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, up to the day and hour which the agencies shall designate.
The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, March 16, 1897.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1897.
In view of the appointment of a Receiver and the default admitted by the Company to be inevitable in payment of coupons due March 1st, 1897, on its Five Per Cent. Bonds, holders of ALL CLASSES OF BONDS of said Company are invited to deposit same with us, for mutual protection.
A suitable agreement looking to the reorganization of the property, if necessary, will be prepared and submitted to all depositors for approval. Pending a determination in this respect, we are prepared to advance $25 on each $1,000 5 per cent. bond deposited with us.
Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited, for which in due course a quotation on the New York Stock Exchange will be asked.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

NOTICE.
The City of Austin, Texas, desires to purchase for the Sinking Fund Twenty Thousand Dollars of its Outstanding Bonds. Bids for same will be opened at twelve o'clock, Monday April 19th, 1897.
All bids to be addressed to
LEWIS HANCOCK, Mayor,
Austin, Texas.

The Bank of New York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stock market dull and heavy.

Professional Wall Street suffered disappointment yesterday in the failure of the security market to go down materially. Most of the talent on the Stock Exchange is just now committed to the bear side, after having had some disappointing experiences in trying to bull quotations last week. They regard the war news from abroad as of sufficient consequence to be influential in lowering prices. Results for the day were not, however, anything like as marked as they hoped for and looked for.

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In the grain market there was much more responsiveness to the European war dispatches, wheat jumping up 2 points and more. Generally the cables received by Wall Street banking houses with important foreign connections indicate extension of the nervous feeling abroad. It was noteworthy, however, that none of these foreign houses seemed to have orders in this market to sell American stocks, either for investors on the other side or speculatively.

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One of the features of the day's business appeared in sagging tendencies of quotations for many of the reorganized properties whose junior securities are at low figures. In this list are such shares as Reading, Southern Railway, and Northern Pacific.

***

The coal stocks did not cut much figure. Jersey Central, selling at 78 soon after the opening, fell to 77, rallied back toward its higher price, then dropped to 76½, and rose again to 77. Delaware and Hudson fluctuated pretty much in sympathy with the Jersey Central gyrations. Neither of these stocks is now commanding the high premium in the loan crowd which made it suggestively conspicuous throughout last week. Reading was more largely traded in than the other coal stocks, and it sagged all day long, selling at the lowest price it has touched in a long while, being over a point and a half below the amount paid in ($20) as cash assessment on the stock.

***

In the Granger list war news did exert some more specific influence than in most of the other groups. In all the prominent Grangers there is a substantial short interest, and in one or two quarters it seems to be unwieldy enough to offset current bear attacks, some of the larger shorts showing a disposition to cover every time weakness develops.

***

Outside of professional traders no active interest appears anywhere in the market, either on one side or the other. It still seems evident that the owners of American securities are not yet much scared over the war outlook, though, of course, this might suddenly change if foreign hostilities should get beyond the stage of talk into real fighting.

***

Govenment bonds were steady. The 4s, 1925, registered, declined ⅛. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124⅝.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Laclede Gas	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amer. Sp. Mfg.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Amer. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	National Lead	½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	⅝
Can. Southern	⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅝
Chicago Gas	⅝	Phil. & R., all in. pd.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. P. & Omaha	½
Consolidated Gas	1	St. P. & Omaha pf.	3
Delaware & Hudson	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
General Electric	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Illinois Central	⅞	Wabash pf.	½
Illinois Steel Co.	½	Western Union	⅝
Mo., K. & Texas	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Northwestern con. 7s.	1	Utah South. gen. t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	Peo. & East. 1st.	1
Kansas Pac. con. t. r.	1⅝	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1½
St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st, t. r.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $70,595,575; balances, $5,304,085; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $637,882.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1@1 1-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates half a cent higher at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅜@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/6c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

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The money market yesterday was unchanged in general features from that prevailing last week. Call money was in moderate demand. Small loans in some cases were made at 2 per cent. Large loans, however, are still obtainable from the trust companies at 1½ per cent. In the time department dullness ruled. Offerings continued liberal and rates were without change. A moderate demand for commercial bills continues in evidence, with choice names in fair supply.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@62½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62⅛ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 398,021.73 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,153,265
Exports in same period	1,075,156
Net imports	$78,109
Net imports, 1895	3,839,831
Net exports, 1895	17,228,759
Net exports, 1894	8,528,616
Net exports, 1893	36,746,904

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.65. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .08, 100 Horn Silver at 1.60, seller 60, and 300 Pharmacist at .13@.12.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market, but closing prices were at a recovery from the lowest. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 46⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 10¾. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1½, to 50¾; New York Central, 1¼, to 101½; Erie, ⅜, to 13; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 30¼; St. Paul, ⅛, to 74½, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅛. Illinois Central sold at 94. British consols declined ⅛, to 111⅞, for money, and were unchanged at 112 for the account.

Gold bullion to the amount of £203,000 was taken out of the Bank of England for shipment to Japan. In Paris, rentes closed at 102f 65c, a gain of 3c from Saturday. Exchange on London at 25f 12½c. The gold premium at Buenos Ayres was 192.80 and at Rome 105.52½.

THE DELAY ALMOST OVER.

Mr. Jefferson Seligman of J. & W. Seligman & Co. said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES representative, in talking of stock market prospects:

"I do not believe we are going to see prices decline much, if any, from their present level. The situation is really favorable to an advance in stocks. But there are a number of adverse factors which, for the moment, are operative against improvement, and are holding things back.

"Of course, Congress and this tariff discussion are the most important of bearish influences. We cannot expect to have much business improvement as long as there is an uncertainty regarding the tariff question. Mercantile business will necessarily wait for the final passage of the new bill. Once get that disposed of, however, and there will be nothing of any importance to hold trade back.

"As to the foreign war scare, which is at present attracting so much attention, I do not believe it will have the bad effect on our stock market that seems to be generally expected. I do not believe there will be a general war in Europe. There may be a conflict over there, but I think that it will be a short-lived affair, and will be a purely local one—it will embroil only the two countries in question. I think the Cretan matter has had its worst effect on our securities. It may affect the grain markets here, but as for stocks, I do not think we shall have any further disasters.

"I really feel most hopeful for the future. Railroad earnings are daily showing marked improvement. There is beyond any question a betterment in general trade, which, considering the usually bad effects of tariff agitation, is remarkable. General business is in a most promising condition. And with public sentiment as it is at present—only waiting for real evidences of the long-expected improvement—an upward movement in security values would be the most natural result of even a slight betterment in trade.

"So that I do not believe we shall see any further decline in stocks. To the contrary, I am inclined to feel bullish, particularly for a long pull. The bull market which has been promised for so long has been delayed temporarily only. And in my opinion the delay is almost over."

BULLISH ON CHICAGO GAS.

The interview with ex-Gov. Flower published on the financial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday has attracted considerable attention among Wall Street men. That part of ex-Gov. Flower's interview in which he talked most hopefully of the prospects of Chicago Gas was a matter of enthusiastic comment in the Street yesterday, and the ex-Governor's remarks on that property seemed to be considered particularly significant.

The general feeling on Chicago Gas appears to be most bullish, and predictions of par for the stock are common. The Street seems to be well convinced that insiders are buying the stock, and its remarkable strength during the past few days would appear to bear out this opinion.

SENTIMENT IN THE WEST.

One of the most encouraging features in the Western business situation is the new disposition on the part of the business men of that section of the country to take a most hopeful view and to show great confidence in the future. Heretofore the West has been rather pessimistic. But there is now a noticeable change in sentiment. As an illustration of this, The Minneapolis Tribune a few days ago said editorially:

A good many people are complaining that business is no better than it was before the election. There has certainly been no boom, and men of small means find it about as difficult to get money as before; but there is certainly an improvement in financial conditions, and people with good collateral and gilt-edged credit can secure money for legitimate operations at a lower rate of interest than ever known before in this country.

There has also been an aggregate improvement in industrial conditions. The improvement is somewhat scattered and uneven—in some localities being scarcely apparent, and in others very noticeable. W. H. Ashton, a well-known New York capitalist and promoter, says he has been traveling in the East all Winter, concurrently making a study of the business situation in the principal cities, and he is positive that a turn for the better has come.

"Pennsylvania is a good barometer," he says, "and that State has now less unemployed laborers than at any time since 1892. There are at present 200,000 more men at work in that State than at this time last year. The City of Pittsburg in especial is a good barometer, and everything is active there. The mills are all busy. You may judge of the extent of the improvement when I tell you that the Baldwin Locomotive Works Company has enough orders on hand to keep the establishment busy night and day for two years."

Mr. Ashton says further that in reviewing the history of bad times it will be found that changes for the better have always started in the East, and the East is just now doing much better than the West. He thinks the country will soon experience a repetition of the phenomena of 1878-9, when, as we all remember, the improvement that then started, following the panic period inaugurated in 1873, was continuous for six or seven years.

At first that improvement was slow and hardly perceptible; but it kept gathering force, and from 1880 to 1885 Minneapolis had the greatest boom in real estate, population, and everything else in her history. Property which was hardly salable in 1877 and 1878 doubled in value several times.

If people will exercise a little patience they may yet witness the same kind of a marvelous business recovery, as the result of the healthier political and industrial conditions brought about by the inauguration of a Republican President and the passage of a protective tariff bill.

AS TO A EUROPEAN WAR.

All kinds of comments were to be heard on the Street yesterday regarding the complicated situation in Europe. Evidently Wall Street will not be surprised at a declaration of war. But the hopeful ones all argued that neither the foreign money nor security markets reflected any real fright in London.

Opinions as to the immediate effect of hostilities abroad were bearish, but every one was agreed that the ultimate result of a war would be a great benefit to this country, by creating an enormous demand for all kinds of American products. It was also argued that a foreign war would materially advance the price of wheat, and at the present time Wall Street believes that anything which will advance wheat will be a bull factor in the stock market.

As to the immediate heavy selling of securities in London, it was generally thought this would depend much upon the question of how far the powers would be embroiled in the struggle between Turkey and Greece. Many people were to be found who do not believe that there is any real danger of a general European war.

BUCKET SHOPS IN LONDON.

The bucket-shop question is evidently agitating London as well as New York. The London Economist (just received here) tells of a recent case in which a London Judge and jury very promptly convicted the proprietor of a bucket shop. The case is of interest to Wall Street, inasmuch as the bucket-shop keeper's defense, which met with scorn at the hands of the jury, was made upon a condition printed on the "ticket"—a condition which is also printed upon the ticket of every New York bucket shop. The Economist says:

Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury on Wednesday decided for the defendant in the action of Gieve versus Gutilding, which arose out of speculative transactions carried on for the defendant by the plaintiff, who does business as an outside stock broker under the title of "John Shaw." The defense was that the transactions, which resulted in a loss of £955, were of a mere gambling character, and therefore came within the gaming act, both parties being fully aware that it was a "speculation in differences," and involved neither the purchase nor sale of stocks.

The plaintiff, in his evidence, swore that he was quite ready to deliver the stock if the defendant had desired to take it up, and pointed out that the advice note had on its face, "Subject to the conditions at back," the fifth of these conditions being that "It is to be distinctly understood that I am prepared to deliver the stock or shares to which this contract refers, if demanded, but require cash on the first day of the account for the securities I have to deliver customers."

Mr. Justice Grantham, however, said it did not matter what the documents were if they were so arranged as to deceive, and, as we have said, the jury found for the defendant, on the ground that the transactions constituted a gamble in "differences."

THE WESTERN UNION DECISION.

Apropos of the Supreme Court decision in the Western Union-Bell Telephone suit yesterday, Woerishoffer & Co. write:

"There was some decision by the United States Supreme Court affecting the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company which nobody seems to understand.

"It is reported as referring to an old case between the two companies involving a division of royalties based on the contract of 1879, which contract expired last Fall.

"If this is the case involved, it is of no great consequence to the Western Union, as that company brought a suit to try to recover something which the Bell people acquired by sharp practice."

NEW SORROWS FOR SPIRITS.

Regarding the new distillery which is to be started as a competitor of the American Spirits Company, The Chicago Tribune says:

"The American Spirits Manufacturing Company is to have a rival. A 4,000-gallon distillery is to be built at Vincennes, Ind., by a company, of which George L. Woolsey of New York is the prime mover. A contract has just been let to a Cincinnati copper manufacturing house to supply all the copper necessary, and the plans have already been drawn for the building.

"It is said a number of wholesale whisky men are to be interested, including several in Chicago and St Louis. It is believed by the trade the building of this distillery is one of the results of the combination on the part of the distilling interests which have formed a "gentlemen's agreement," taking in a lot of the outside distilleries, and prices are to be advanced in consequence. In the trade it is believed there will be a hard fight waged against the Whisky Trust."

WALL STREET ON CHICAGO.

The Chicago brokerage house of Wilson & Sturges, in their current circular, make the following remarks, which, to say the least, are interesting:

It may be interesting as well as profitable to know what Wall Street is saying about Chicago securities, and with this end in view, we have obtained the following expressions:

"There is very little said in New York about listing of West Chicago Street Railway stock on the New York Stock Exchange, and no information is given out regarding the success of the bond subscription, although there are plenty of bonds in this market at the subscription price. Many New York investors say they are badly stuck on Chicago elevated securities, and do not look kindly toward anything originating in your city; the dissolution of the West Side Construction Company has opened their eyes to the discouraging prospects for their bonds and stock, although the former are not considered dear around 50.

"They think an improvement in general business and a corresponding increase in traffic in your city would undoubtedly make metropolitan bonds look cheap, while the outlook of the stock to them is anything but promising, as an assessment seems unavoidable.

"The collapse of Diamond Match and Biscuit speculation has had an unfavorable influence against Wall Street trading in your local stocks; in general, they fight shy of them. Your street railroad stocks are considered too high-priced to offer speculative chances."

Notwithstanding the prejudice which Wall Street seems to have toward Chicago investments, we feel that our local possibilities are constantly attracting the attention of Eastern capital, and the time is not far distant when Chicago stocks and bonds will have their place in the strong boxes of conservative Eastern capitalists.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	203
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	179	181
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	72¾	74
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	..
Kings County Traction	37	39
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	110	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	170	190
Third Avenue Railroad	157½	159
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	91	92½

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s	98	100
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	50	55
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	64	68
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 5s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	73	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated [illegible] of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	77	82
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	104
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	211	213
Grand Rapids Gas stock	62	68
Mutual Gas Company of New York	245	255
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	56½	57½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	93½	95
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consl.	100	101
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	92	93
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	113	115
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders	28	31
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	101½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	50
Michigan Penin Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company 6s	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	7
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	287	288
Trenton Pottery	9	12
Trenton Pottery pf.	40	44
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d	72	74
Wagner Car Company	155	157
Worthington Pump pf.	80	83

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	5	10
Madison Square Garden 2d	55	61
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	46½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	132	136
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.	98½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15	16
Trow Directory pf.	84	87

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 12.—The general list was dull and heavy. United States Oil maintained its gain, rising 1 more, to 16, but other leading stocks fell off, Montana losing from 12½ to 120, and Butte from 16⅞ to 15⅞. Osceola was ½ lower, at 30; Gold Coin touched 5¼, and Pioneer lost ¼, to 5⅝, rallying at the close to 5⅞ on an odd lot. West End Street gained ¾, to 21, on odd lots, closing at 71½. Franklin Mining was off ⅜, at 10¼; Old Dominion sold at 14½; Atchison preferred was active, dropping ⅞, to 18⅞; Summit Branch sold at 40 cents; Bell Telephone was up 2, at 223; Bell rights sold at 13@20 cents; one-eighth of 1 per cent. was bid to call 1,000 shares of United States Oil at 20 for twenty days; also to call $100,000 Gas seconds at 70 for sixty days. The Boston Stock Exchange will close Good Friday, April 16; Patriots' Day, April 19, and Grant Day, April 27. Call loans, 2½@4. Time money, 3@4½. At the Clearing House, balances between the banks loaned at 2½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, new	9¾	10⅛
Atchison pf.	18⅝	19
Boston & Albany	210	212
Boston & Lowell	218	..
Boston & Maine	102½	104
Boston & Providence	264	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	70⅞	71¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102¾	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	106	106½
Fitchburg pf.	92¾	93
Mexican Central	8	8¼
New York, New Haven & Hartford	171¼	172
Old Colony	177	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	15	15½
Union Pacific	4¾	5
West End	71½	72
West End pf.	91	91½
Wisconsin Central	1¾	1¾

Bonds.

American Bell Tel. 7s	..	104
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s	80	80½
Atchison adjustment 4s	43¾	44½
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	80	83
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	63	..
Burl. & Mo. R. ex. 6s	117½	..
Burl. & Mo. R. non-ex. 6s	107	..
C. & Mo. R. (Neb.) 4s	98	..
Chicago, Burl. & N. 1st 5s	104	104¼
Chicago, Burl. & N. 5s	99	99¼
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	..	116½
C., B. & Q. convert. 5s	99½	100
C., B. & Q., Den. ex. 4s	..	94
C., B. & Q. (Iowa)	97½	..
C., M. & St. P. Dub. 6s	121	..
C., M. & St. P., W. V. 6s	119	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 6s	109	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 6s	55	..
Fre., Elk. & Mo. V. 1st 6s	128	..
Fre., Elk. & Mo. V. uns. 6s	120	..
Kansas City, Clinton & Spr. 4s	50	..
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf 7s	107	..
Kansas City, Fort Scott & M. 7s	..	80
Kansas City, Mem. & Birm. 4s	68	..
Kansas City, M. & B. inc. 5s	21¾	23
Kansas City & M. R. & Bridge 5s	90	..
Kansas City, St. J. & C. B. 7s	..	122
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	..	90
Louisville, Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s	100½	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s	107	..
Mexican Central con. 4s	66¼	67½
Mexican Central 1st income 8s	16¼	..
Mexican Central 2d income 3s	6½	8
New England Tel. 6s, 1899	102	..
New England Tel. 5s, 1015	105½	..
New York & New Eng. 7s, ex. coup.	..	120
New York & New Eng. 6s, ex. coup.	..	113½
Ogdens. & Lake Cham. 6s	..	83
West End Street Railway 5s	104¾	..
West End Street Railway 4s	99¾	100
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	31	..
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s	..	6

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	90
Arnold	2½	3
Atlantic	20	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	15
Boston & Montana	120	120½
Butte & Boston	15⅞	16⅛
Calumet & Hecla	365	370
Centennial	7¼	7¾
Copper Falls	4⅞	..
Franklin	10	10½
Gold Coin Mines	5 5-16	5⅜
Kearsarge	16	16½
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	7
Osceola	30	..
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5½
Quincy	108	110
Santa Ysabel	11¾	13
Tamarack	118	119
Tamarack Junior	15½	16½
Tecumseh	..	3
Wolverine	9	9¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	222	223
Dominion Coal	8¼	..
Dominion Coal pf.	82½	85
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	150
Erie Telephone	64	64½
General Electric	30¼	30½
General Electric pf.	73	75
Lanson Cons. Gas Service	21¼	22
Mexican Telephone	60	75
New England Telephone	101¾	102
Philadelphia Company	18¼	18¾
Pullman Palace Car	158	159
United States Oil	15¾	15⅞
United States Rubber	14¾	15½
United States Rubber pf.	64	65¼
Westinghouse Electric	..	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

American Sugar Refining	113⅝	113¾
American Sugar Refining pf.	102½	103
Bay State Gas	4⅜	5
Fort Wayne Electric	50	1
Mercur Gold Mining	1½	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14¼	15
Oregon Short Line, (new)	11¼	12
Oregon Short Line, new 5s	82	82¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The market was practically lifeless throughout the day. Trading was confined to small lots and was of a purely professional character. Reading was the principal feature of activity, and displayed some weakness on scattered selling for the local account. It is believed also that London sold through Philadelphia houses. The tractions were dull but strong. The heat stocks were in moderate demand. Cambria Iron lost a point on small dealings, selling at 36. It declined on the announcement that the company will issue $2,000,000 bonds, of which $1,300,000 will be used to pay off existing loans and $700,000 for the Mesaba Avenue property, about to be purchased, for additional coke ovens, and other improvements to be made at Johnstown, Penn.

Closing prices of the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	23¾	23½
Pennsylvania	52¾	53⅛
Reading, 3d as.	9 3-16	9¼
Reading 1st pf.	19¾	19⅞
Reading 2d pf.	11⅜	11⅞
Reading gen. 4s, t. c.	90	..
Electric Storage	71⅝	72
Metropolitan Traction	102½	103

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS

TUESDAY, April 13, at 12.30 P.M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59-to 65 Liberty St.

For account of whom it may concern.
5 shares Fifth Avenue Bank, $100 each.
$5,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co. 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1920.
25 shares Wells-Fargo Express Co., $100 each.
5 shares Importers & Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
$5,000 Canandaigua (N. Y.) Electric Light and Railway Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1916, (hypothecated.)
$380,000 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Co., (hypothecated.)
$10,000 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Co., (hypothecated.)
$18,000 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Co., (hypothecated.)
$7,000 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Co., (hypothecated.)
$10,000 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Co., (hypothecated.)
$10,000 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Co., (hypothecated.)
$50,000 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Co., (hypothecated.)
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 78 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, April 14th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executor.)
126 shs. Oriental Bank.
(For acct. of whom it may concern.)
40 shs. Natl. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
6 shs. Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
20 shs. Bradstreet Co., New Haven, Conn. (Hypd.)
20 shs. Atlantic and Charlotte Air Line R'way Co.
10 shs. Standard National Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
110 shs. Love Electric Traction Co.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
6 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
$10,000 Evansville and Indianapolis R. R. 1st Cons. Bds., 1926.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co. "A" pfd.
50 shs. Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line R'way Co.
100 shs. Texas and Pacific Coal Co.
$1,000 Florida Central and Peninsular R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bd., 1943, (indorsed.)
14 shs. Panama Railway Co.
12 shs. Guaranty and Trust Co.
137 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
$1,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Dividend Bd. extended 6s, Jan'y, 1896, coups.
5 shs. Franklin Natl. Bank.
51 shs. Westcott Express Co.
10 shs. Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Co.
150 shs. Texas Pacific Land Grant Trust.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Gold Bds., Nov., 1953, Regst.
7 shs. Edison Ore Milling Co., Limited.
19 shs. 9th National Bank.
35 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Bank State of New York.

PROPOSALS.

[10340]
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1897.
TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS

For furnishing materials and performing work in the erection and completion of a Hospital Building on Gouverneur Slip, between Front and Water Streets, in New York City, pursuant to Chapter 703, Laws of 1894, as amended by Chapter 1025, 1895.

Sealed estimates for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Comptroller, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, Finance Department, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until Thursday, April 15th, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour the bids will be publicly opened by, and in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or a majority of them, and read, and the award of the contract, if awarded, will be made to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as soon thereafter as practicable. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the corporation, and thereupon the work shall be readvertised and relet, and so until the contract be accepted and executed. The work to commence at such time as the Commissioner of Public Works may designate.

No permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or estimate. No bid will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

The entire work is to be completed within FIFTEEN MONTHS after the date of the signing of this contract.

The amount of security required is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, as hereinabove specified.

Blank forms of estimates, and further information, if required, can be obtained on application at the office of the Comptroller, No. 280 Broadway; also the form of agreement, including the specifications for the work. For full information see City Record.—New York, April 2, 1897.

WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor;
JOHN W. GOFF, Recorder;
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller;
ANSON G. McCOOK, Chamberlain;
JOHN T. OAKLEY, Corporation Counsel;
Chairman Committee on Finance, } Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
Board of Aldermen;

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Bureau of Canal Affairs,
Albany, March 27th, 1897.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 20th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that for a loan of

THREE MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1916.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1897, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 349 CARONDELET St., New Orleans, La., February 23, 1897.—Sealed proposals for jetty construction at Harbor of Sabine Pass, Tex., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, APRIL 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. JAMES B. QUINN, Major, Engrs.

DIVIDENDS.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, March 31, 1897.

The 129th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Henry R. Worthington.
NEW YORK, April 12th, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1st prox. Transfer books will be closed between the 22d of April and the 3d of May, 1897, inclusive.

THEODORE F. MILLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Co.
April 13, 1897.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1897. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1897.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model. Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months ($3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances, be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by expulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what is a respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and also for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Stockholders to the perfecting and taking by this Company of leases of the railroads of the Swan Creek Railway Company, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, and the Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railway Company, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday in May, 1897, (being the fifth day of the month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls for election of Directors will be opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, April 12, 1897.

At the regular annual election held at the Oriental Bank, No. 122 Bowery, on April 12, 1897, the Directors elected for the ehsuing year are as follows:

Stephen R. Halsey,
Charles F. Goodhue,
Thomas K. Lees,
Clinton W. Starkey,
Charles H. Bailey,
Augustus W. Welsmann,
Nelson G. Ayres,
Andrew J. Robinson,
Ludwig Nissen.

Inspectors for the next ensuing election:
Samuel P. Patterson,
Andrew Mills,
William S. Miller.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
DETROIT, Mich., April 5th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 6th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE ELMIRA AND LAKE ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its office, Room 15, No. 20 Whitehall Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, May 6, 1897, at 12 M., at which an election will be held for nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election. STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SECURITY Company, 44 Pine Street, N. Y.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company Friday, April 23, 1897, at 12 o'clock. B. STRONG, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK E. EILSHEMIUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1897. HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS, PAUL WILCOX, Attorney for Administrator, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. ja5-1aw6mTu

JULIUS WATERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS WATERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of February, 1897. LEOPOLD J. WATERMAN and SIEGMUND J. BACH, Executors. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City. f9-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 12, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10¾	11	108	Am. Cotton Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
111	118	49	Am. Express	112	112½	112	112½	+ ½
11⅜	12	1,440	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
31½	31⅞	1,000	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
113⅜	113⅞	25,769	Am. Sug. Refs.	113⅝	114½	113⅜	113⅞	+ ⅛
102½	104	256	Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	102½	108	102½	103	+ ½
86	89	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	— ½
74¼	74⅝	900	Am. Tobacco	74½	74½	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
106	108	4	Am. Tobacco pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	....
10	10¼	595	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ¼
18¾	18⅞	3,857	A., T. & S. F. pf.	19⅛	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	13⅜	200	Baltimore & Ohio	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
9½	10	320	Bay State Gas	9½	9½	9½	9½	....
⅝	¼	000	Brooklyn Elevated	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
103½	104½	657	Brooklyn Union Gas	104½	104½	103½	103½	— 1½
46½	47	800	Canada Southern	47½	47½	47	47	— ½
16⅝	16⅞	2	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
162	170	2	Chicago & Alton	169	169	169	169	....
70¾	71	7,022	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71	71⅝	70⅜	71	— ⅛
82½	82¼	26,740	Chicago Gas	82¾	83⅜	81¾	82¼	— ⅝
72⅜	72½	7,088	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅝	72⅝	72½	72½	— ⅛
132	138	32	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132	132¾	132	132½	....
104	104¼	1,105	Chi. & Northwestern	104½	104¾	104¼	104¼	— ¼
154½	157¼	35	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	156	156	156	156	....
62½	62⅞	2,425	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	62⅜	62⅝	62½	62¼	— ⅛
28⅜	28¾	820	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
17¼	17⅜	125	Col. Fuel & Iron	17½	17½	17½	17½	....
3⅝	3½	60	Col., H. V. & Toledo	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	....
159½	160¼	437	Con. Gas Co	159⅝	160	159¼	160	— 1
102¼	102⅝	2,007	Delaware & Hudson	103	103⅜	102¼	102¼	— 1
150	150½	800	Del., Lack. & Western	152	152	150½	150½	— ½
30½	30⅝	4,735	General Electric	31⅛	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
92	94	858	Illinois Central	92	92⅝	92	92⅛	— ⅛
32½	33½	100	Illinois Steel Co.	33	33	33	33	....
23½	24½	100	Laclede Gas	24	24	24	24	+1¼
12½	13½	250	L. E. & Western	13½	13½	13½	13½	....
62	64	110	L. E. & Western pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+3¼
165	167	25	Lake Shore	164½	164½	164½	164½	+ ½
45⅜	45½	2,805	Louisville & Nashville	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
84½	84⅝	2,492	Manhattan Con.	84½	84½	83½	84¼	— ⅛
10⅜	11	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
26¾	27	540	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	27	27	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
15	15⅛	1,203	Missouri Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
22½	23½	100	National Lead Co.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
91	91½	35	National Lead Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	....
77⅛	77¾	3,544	New Jersey Central	77¼	78	76¾	77¼	— ⅛
99½	99¾	3,340	New York Central	100	100¼	99½	99½	— ⅛
21½	22	200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	801	Northern Pacific	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
35½	35⅞	2,036	Northern Pacific pf.	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
13¼	13½	380	Ontario & Western	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
11¼	11½	360	Ore. S. L., when iss.	11	11	11	11	....
26¾	27	475	Pacific Mail	27⅝	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
18½	18⅝	17,500	P. & R., all in. pd.	19⅞	19⅞	18¾	18¾	— 1¼
158	160	43	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	158	159	158	158	....
39¼	39¾	1,866	Reading 1st pf.	40⅜	40⅜	39½	39½	— 1½
23½	23¾	1,218	Reading 2d pf.	24¾	24¾	23½	23½	— 1½
37¾	38¾	100	St. L. & San. F. 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	....
12½	13½	100	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	13	13	13	13	— ¼
58⅜	58⅝	2,505	St. Paul & Omaha	58½	59	58¼	58⅝	....
138	145	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	140	140	140	140	— 3
14	14¾	200	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
7⅞	8	610	Southern Railway	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	25½	906	Southern Railway pf.	23½	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
6⅜	6⅞	200	Standard R. & T.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23	23½	7,140	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¼	24¼	22½	23	— 1⅛
8	8½	100	Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
4⅞	5	885	Union Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1¾	100	U. S., Exp. & Gulf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
40	45	97	U. S. Express	40	40	40	40	....
54⅝	54⅝	2,825	U. S. Leather pf.	55	55	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅛
14½	15½	100	U. S. Rubber	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
64	66	605	U. S. Rubber pf.	64¾	65	64¾	65	+ ½
4¾	5	100	Wabash	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
11¾	12	1,583	Wabash pf.	12½	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅛
100	103	65	Wells-Fargo Express	101	102	101	102	....
80½	81	5,554	W. U. Telegraph	81⅝	82	80½	80⅝	— ⅝
⅞	1	660	W. & Lake Erie	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3½	4	25	W. & Lake Erie pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	....
..	..	10	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
Total.....		154,875						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 1,000 70⅜
Am Tobacco Co scrip 6,000 72½
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 2,000 25
At, T & S F gen 4s 10,000 80½
500 79⅞
2,000 80⅛
500 80⅜
2,000 80⅜
1,000 80⅛
Adjustment 4s 20,000 44
3,000 43⅝
2,000 43¾
Austin & N W 1st 6,000 85¼
9,000 85½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 1,000 119½
Brooklyn City 1st 1,000 114
Brooklyn Elev 1st 13,000 78
21,000 78¾
Brooklyn Elev 2d 35,000 45
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 2,000 111¾
5,000 111⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 5,000 95
Canada So 1st gtd 5,000 110
5,000 110½
Canada Southern 2d 2,000 105½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc 5,000 11
Cent of N J gen 5s reg 5,000 107
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 5,000 78⅜
5,000 78⅞
5,000 79⅛
5,000 78¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s reg 1,000 109½
Ches Ak Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s 1,000 101¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 2,000 101
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 17,000 118¼
Chi & Ind Ill gen 5s 5,000 100½
Chi G L & C Co 1st 30,000 97½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 10,000 42
5,000 41⅞
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933 10,000 113
Chi & N W cons 7s 2,000 144
Chi & N W S F 5s 1,000 108¾
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 4,000 104½
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 3,000 101
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs 1,000 10
5,000 10½
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 60
Col, H V & T 5s 4,000 71
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 2,000 91
1,000 91¼
Den & Rio Grande 1st 5,000 113
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 2,000 109½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000 111
Ellz, Lex & B S 5s 10,000 99⅞
Total sales 1,043,000

Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000 64½
Erie 1st con 7s 15,000 140¼
Flint & P M 6s 2,000 114
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 2,000 96½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s 10,000 66
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 4,000 100¼
Ind, Dec & West 1st 11,000 102½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 2,000 74
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 5,000 90½
Jefferson R R 1st 5,000 106½
Kan Pac 1st-cons, Trust Co certfs 3,000 72
L E & W 2d 5s 1,000 102
L S & M S 1st coup 11,000 112¾
Louis & Nash cons 6,000 102⅞
Manhattan Ry con 4s 2,000 92
5,000s20F 91⅝
Mil, L S & W ext 5s 1,000 112
Mil & St Paul cons 2,000 134
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 5,000 115½
5,000s20F 115¼
Southwest Div 3,000 117½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 82¼
4,000 82
1,000 82⅜
Mo, K & T 2d 10,000 56⅞
4,000 56¾
17,000 56½
Nash, C & St L con 2,000 100¼
4,000 100
Nash, C & St L 1st 10,000 129
N Y Cent 1st coup 13,000 121
5,000 121½
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs, small bds 500 136
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 4,000 93¼
5,000 93½
Nor Pac 1st 6s 4,000 116¼
2,000s20F 116½
Nor Pac 1st reg 50,000s20F 116½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 500 53⅝
5,000 53½
500 53¼
10,000 53½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 3,000 86⅝
2,000 86½
Registered 7,000 85¾
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div. 1,000 104⅞
Ohio & Miss con S F 3,000 104⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs 10,000 116
Oregon Short Line inc A, when issued 5,000 Cons 42½
13,000 41½
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 26,000 75
Pac of Mo 2d ext 5,000 100
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div 1,000 101
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s 2,000 108
2d gtd 6s 3,000 108
Peo & Eastern 1st 4,000 72
3,000 71
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 3,000 80
17,000 79⅞
34,000 79¾
1,000 79⅞
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st 500 186½
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 2,000 100½
Rome, W & Og cons 2,000 119¼
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs 25,000 53
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s 1,000 102¼
6,000 102¼
Ark Branch ext 5s 13,000 103
St L & Iron Mount 2d 3,000 103¼
St L S W 1st 5,000 65⅜
San An & Ar Pass 4s 21,000 57¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s 2,000 82½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000 89
11,000 88⅞
6,000 89
Standard R & T 6s 1,000 67
Standard R & T inc 1,000 18¼
Tex & N O cons 5s 10,000 95¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 3,000 88½
Tex & Pac 2d inc 4,000 19
Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000 77½
36,000 78
2,000 78½
10,000 78
Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000 101½
Union Pac 1st, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 1,000 103¼
Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes 12,000 101⅜
U P, D & G 1st 5,000 34¾
Utah So ext 1st, Trust Co certfs 25,000 75
Utah So G M, Trust Co certfs 23,000 75
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 104
1,000 103⅞
Wabash Deb, Series B 1,000 18½
West Short gtd 4s reg 5,000 106⅜
20,000 106½
5,000 106⅝
1,000 106¾
1,000 106⅝
1,000 105½
West Union col tr 5s 1,000s5F 103¼
10,000 103¾
5,000 103⅝
Wheel & L E 1st 3,000 91
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 12,000 31
5,000 31¼
14,000 31⅜
5,000 31¼

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½		Den. & R. G. pf.	37¾	38¼	Nat. Starch	8	6
4s, r., 1907	111	111¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	8¼	Nat. St. 1st pf.	51	60
4s, c., 1907	112½	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80	Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	15
4s, r., 1925	124¼	124¾	D., S. S. & A.	2¼	3½	New Cent. C.	4½	7
4s, c., 1925	124¼	124¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	9	New England		37
4s, r., 1907	114½	114¾	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	103½	108	N. Y. & N. H.	170	173
5s, r., 1904	114½	114¾	E. E. I. of Brklyn.	101	103	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	12½
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..	Erie	12¼	12½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67½	70
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..	Erie 2d pf.	19½	20	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	29
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..	Eighth Avenue	335	..	N. Y., S. & W.	7¼	7¾
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	63⅞	65	Norfolk So.	60	70
			Ev. & T. H.	25	31	Nor. & West.	9¾	11
Adams Express	148	150	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	43	Nor. & West. pf.	24½	25½
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Flint & P. M.	9	10½	North American	3¾	4⅜
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	60	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	40	Ohio Southern	..	5
Am. Coal	100	115	Gt. Nor. pf.	119	123	Ont. Mining	8¼	10
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	56½	57¾	G. B. & West	25	40	Oregon R. & N.	10	20
Ann Ar

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Three Small Sales of Property at Auction.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $9,400, the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 2,078 Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 75.

James L. Wells sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, for $4,000, the two-story frame dwelling 329 Elton Avenue, 15 by 70.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to R. W. Foster for $1,925 a vacant plot on Orchard Street, Pelham, 101.6 by 100, with adjoining strip, 16.6 by 101.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 720 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 202.4 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 18.6 by 61.6 by 18.8½ by 62, three-and-one-half-story and basement Indiana stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Mitchell, referee, 1,630 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,132.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Greenbaum, referee, 252 and 254 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 33.4 by 100.5, two four-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $43,665.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, G. W. Ellis, referee, 5 and 7 Hester Street, north side, 50 feet west of Clinton Street, 50 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, and two four-story brick tenements in rear. Due on judgment, $22,358.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macdona, referee, 412 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 194 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,289.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macdona, referee, 410 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 169 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By William Kennelly, mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrill, referee, southwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, five five-story brick buildings, four with stores, all interest of Josephine Hunter on Oct. 19, 1896. Due on judgment, $902.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 311 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 160 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story and basement light stone front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 225 and 227 Fifth Avenue, for a twenty story brick office building, 42 by 94; Emma R. Sellere of 145 Madison Avenue, owner; Harding & Gooch of 253 Broadway, architests; cost, $500,000.

Nos. 117 to 121 Liberty Street, for a sixteen story brick office building, 75.3¼ by 100.10; John A. Roebling, Sons Co. and Henry L. Shipsy of 117 Liberty Street, owners; Harding & Gooch, architects; cost, $500,000.

No. 81 Eldridge Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 86.6; I. Bachrach of 375 Grand Street and L. Schneidler of 928 Madison Avenue, owners; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 230 and 232 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick hospital, 21 by 47; New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital of 107 Madison Avenue, owners; S. G. Slocum of 124 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 132 and 134 East Seventeenth Street, for two six-story brick flats with stores, 25 by 79; J. L. Buttenwieser of 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $54,000.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats with stores, 25.3 by 82; Henry Gercken of 43 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Chestnut Street, west side, 100 feet south of Boston Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Emma Shirmer of 309 West Forty-second Street, owner; William M. Rouzee of Mystic Avenue, near Boston Road, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

No. 786 Fifth avenue, to a two-story brick store, Charles M. Lee, owner; Arthur Bloch, of 791 Park avenue, lessee; Buthanan & Deisler, of 11 East Fifty-ninth street, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 54 Sullivan street, to a three-story brick dwelling with store, F. W. De Kay, of New Milford, N. Y., owner; De Kay & Bartholomew, of 200 Hudson street, architects; cost, $600.

No. 162 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, to a two-story frame dwelling; estate of John Ridley, of 293 State street, Brooklyn, owner; William H. Wolfe, of 65 Belmont avenue, Jersey City, architect; cost, $420.

No. 245 East One Hundred and Eleventh street, to a four-story brick tenement and storage house, George Harold, of 2,161 Second avenue, owner; John B. Franklin, of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 148 Beekman street, to three four-story and basement brick warehouses, Chas. B. Hewitt, of 48 Beekman street, owner; James C. Hoe's Sons, of 10 Liberty Place, builders; cost, $2,500.

Cortlandt avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, to a two-story and attic frame tenement, 244 by 44, Ferdinand Thomas and others, of 742 Courtlandt avenue, owners; Gustav Schwarz, of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Lind avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Devoe street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Mrs. John Coleman, owner; T. B. Hustis, of Highbridge, architect; cost, $85.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 12.

HENRY ST, 97; Harris Silberman and wife to Rachel Levy; $1
CHRYSTIE ST, 13; William Faust and wife to William N. Sternkopf..... 1
MOTT ST, 32, and 31 Pell St; Theresa Porgi to Louis Pogli..... 1
EAST BROADWAY, 211; Annie F. Haber to Joseph Immerman..... 1
14TH ST, 526 and 528 East; Isidor J. Brown and wife to Louis Levy..... 1
DELANCEY ST, 327; Evelyn E. Brower to W. H. Busey..... 1
ORCHARD ST, 165; William N. Sternkopf to William Faust..... 38,000
97TH ST, 549; Charles F. Southmayd to Morris Badt..... 1
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 65th St, 116.3x106.6x100.5x164.11; Daisy Strauss and another to Louis W. Dinkelspiel... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of 93d St, 48.5x irregular; Jacob Lawson to George A. Fisher 27,000
81ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Caroline Wiener to Simon Adler.. 1
61ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Fannie Pressler and another to Caroline Wiener 150
83D ST, s s, 422 ft w of 8th Av, 16x102.2; Richard C. Voth and wife to Eugene C. Potter 1
71ST ST, n s, 329 ft w of 9th Av, 21x102.2; Estelle L. Schuyler to Frank A. Munsey 1
68TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 275x100.8; Serena Rhinelander to the rector, &c., of St. James's Church..... 1
59TH ST, n s, 62 ft e of Lexington Av, 33x60.5; William Kornahrens and wife to the Schaefer Company..... 1
65TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x80; Jobst Hoffmann to Albert Pfaff..... 13,000
83D ST, n s, at e s Lot 308, map of Harlem Commons, 25x102.2; Jacob Pizer and wife to Samuel Deutsch, one-third part 1
82D ST, n s, 145.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.2x102.2; Josephine Weinholtz to Katharine Balheimer..... 17,000
85TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Park Av, 19.6x102.2; Thomas Robinson to D. M. Hackett 1
92D ST, 317 East; John McLaughlin and wife to Patrick Burns..... 20,000
111TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Villa Av, e s, 409 ft n of Potter Place, 16x100; Eva Siegel to Hermine Sabel..... 1
127TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 2d Av, 50x irregular to 126th St; Herman Sulzer to Catharine Sulzer..... 1
119TH ST, 50 West; Anna Fixman to Mary J. Robinson..... 1
127TH ST, 19 East; Mary A. Terry to Ellen T. Daniels..... 17,500
97TH ST, 155 East; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Annie E. Underhill..... 8,000
BRADHURST AV, 37; Olga M. Monsanto and another to Edmund Coffin..... 10
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, at centre line of 140th St, if extended, runs e 18 to centre of King's Bridge Road x s w 71 to avenue x n w 71; John F. Pentz, as administrator to Edward K. James 200
SAME PROPERTY; Aaria A. Young and another to same 400
133D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x90.11; Nettie M. McDougall to P. T. Moran.. 1
103D ST, n s, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, 20x100.11; James A. Kelly to Henry W. Richardson 26,500
138D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 75x100; Springfield St, s w corner of Washington Av, 100x25; David C. Tefft and others to James L. Wells..... 1
UNION AV, w s, 96 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Jacob Leitner to Daniel Kraus..... 1
HOME ST, n s, 167.2 ft w of Tinton Av, 25x100; Nicholas Eckert and wife to Sebastian Weiffenbach and wife..... 7,500
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 37.6x100; John Wilt to Hannah E. Harris 1
166TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of Stebbins Av, 20x77.8; George Tremberger and wife to Sarah A. Williamson 1
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; Josefine Bleier and another, ss executors, to Josefine Bleier 216
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; Josefine Bleier to Emil Mueller and another 1
161ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Eagle Av, 29.11x100; John H. Borgstede and wife to John G. Borgstede..... 10
PROSPECT AV, e s, 84.6 ft s of proposed new street, 15x100; Helene Ingram to Annie V. Taylor 1
INTERVALE AV, n s, 356.5 ft n of 169th St, 50x184.10; Frank Kozeluh and wife to Frank Belsky 5,000
WEBSTER AV, at e corner of Lot 8, map of heirs of Rebekah Bassford, runs n e 64.4x n w 86.1x s w 64.6x93.3; Henry P. Butler, referee, to James Healy..... 5,750
BROOK AV, n s, 155.5 ft n of 169th St, 25x100; Jacobina F. Schuh to Margaretha Ohmer 2,000
LOT 28, map of sixty-two lots at Mount Hope; James J. Edwards and wife to Patrick J. Sullivan 2,350
177TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Monroe Av, 25x125; Margaret J. Tremper to Edward F. Hund 2,500
JOHNSON AV, w s, adjoining land of Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, 24th Ward, 66x103, to Spring St x —; Elisha Chddick and others to Samuel Caddick, referee, order 1
36TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Louisa Henzel and another to Patrick H. Lynch 1
38TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Jacob Michel and another..... 24,500
127TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 120x irregular; Alexander B. Conklin and wife Chas. Max Mark..... 1
10TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; John Hayes to Real Estate Company 16,000
127TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 120x irregular; Jennie Conklin, as trustee, to Max Mark..... 1
LOT 123 to 125, map of Undercliff Terrace; H. S. Levy to Olof Johnson..... 100
HIGH BRIDGE ST, n w corner of Dean Place, 100x38.0x100x38.11; William Kiernan and another to Joseph Diamond..... 310
LOT 192, map of Unionport; Margaret Woods and another to Thomas Woods.. 1
LOT 123, map of Unionport; George A. Licht to James F. Martin..... 1
12TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Avenue B, 95x irregular; Ellen Jarvis and husband to Henry J. Jarvis and another..... 4,400
4TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Avenue B, 40x216, Unionport; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to Dietrich Behrens..... 2,500

Recorded Leases.

STONE, Goldie, to Rachel Kaplan; 427 East 52d St, 2 years..... $750
GERKEN, Margaretha G., to Michael Hecht; Elton Av, n e corner of 155th St, 5 years..... 216
CLARK, Nate E., to Gustave Schwarz; 2098 8th Av, 4 years..... 960
BROWN, Thomas F., to Jacob Schmitt; 602 East 17th St, 8 months..... 200
ADAMS, Albert J., to Rudolph Theis; 260 7th Av, 5 years, store..... 1,800
JONES, George W., to Adams & Co.; 351 6th Av, 25 years..... 4,200

Recorded Mortgages.

AHLBORN, William, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 163d or Hedge St, 150 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year.. $10,000
ANDERSON, John S., and others to Edwin H. Bennett; 12 to 16 John St, 5 years...165,000
BRETT, Mary A., to Libby N. Lyon; w s of Washington Av, 216 ft n of 178th St, 3 years 4,500
BADT, Morris, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 549 8th Av, 3 years..... 17,500
BUTTERFIELD, Margaret E., and William H. Miller to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 44 Fulton St, 1 year..... 3,500
BLOOM, Margaret A., to Solomon H. Koon; 87 East 84th St, 5 years..... 15,000
BOSCHEN, Henry, and wife to Charles R. Stilwell and another, executors, &c., of Ella V. S. Lindley; Boulevard, n w corner of 122d St, 9 years..... 2,000
BLANK, Ambrose, and wife to Frank Chwatal and wife; s s of 94th St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 1½ years..... 1,000
BALHEIMER, Katharine, to Josephine Weinholtz; n s of 82d St, 145.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 month..... 4,000
BADT, Morris, to Charles F. Southmayd; 549 8th Av, 5 years..... 2,500
DANIELS, Ellen T., to Mary A. Terry; 19 East 127th St, 5 years..... 15,500
DIEHL, Margaretta, and husband to Elisha K. Camp; s s of 97th St, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 6,500
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 1,000
DIXON, Charles H., to Jacob Stern; 64 West 36th St, 1 year..... 7,500
FISHER, George A., and wife to Jacob Lawson; e s West End Av, 75.6 ft n of 93d St, demand 20,000
FEUST, Sigmund, and wife to Ida M. Murphy; s s of 138th St, 566.8 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 1,400
FULTON, John, to Harriet D. Potter; n s of 45th St, 226.8 ft e of 3d Av; also 225 East 45th St, 3 years..... 11,000
FIELD, Jane M., to Elmore H. Coe, as trustee, &c., for Elmore C. Kerr; s s of 39th St, 414.4 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years... 2,000
FLANAGAN, Richard, and Thomas Flanagan and wife to Isaac E. Hosgland and others, Hosgland, Robinson & Vaughan; 317 West 112th St, demand.. 3,200
FISHER, George A., to Jacob Lawson; e s of West End Av, 75.6 ft n of 93d St, 1 year 12,000
HEALY, James, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; w s of Webster Av, adjoining Lot 8, map of lands of Rebekah Bassford, 3 years..... 3,500
HOBBY, Catharine, to J. C. Julius Langbein, as guardian; Jackson Av, w s, 75 ft n of Clay Av or 167th St, 3 years..... 400
HOPKINS, Mary E., to John Fennell; n e corner of 138th St and Railroad Av, 1 month 5,000
HESSLEIN, Samuel A., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 829 9th Av, 5 years..... 16,000
JOHNSON, Olof, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 123, 124, and 125, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 5 years..... 3,000
JOHNSEN, Amund, and wife to David Marx; 50 and 52 West 3d St, 6 months.. 12,000
SAME to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; same property, 3 years..... 80,000
KRAUS, Daniel, and wife to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Union Av, 96 ft s of 156th St, instalments 8,500
McGANN, Ellen E., and James E. Welsh to Julia A. Harper; n s of 71st St, 100 ft w of Avenue A demand..... 250
MUELLER, Emil, and wife and August C. Krabo to Josephine Bleier; n s of 134th St, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 6 months... 33,000
SAME to same; same property, 6 months. 50,000
MARX, Max, to Jennie Conklin; s s of 125th St, 90.6 ft w of Convent Av, 3 years 4,000
SAME to Knickerbocker Trust Company and Edward Vandenhove, as trustees, &c.; n s of 127th St, 168.11 ft w of Convent Av, 2 years..... 12,500
OHMER, Margaretha, to Jacobina F. Schuh; e s of Brook Av, 150.3 ft n of 161st St, 3 years..... 1,000
READE, Martha, to Simon Rossman; 158 West 85th St, 1 year..... 2,500
RAHL, Andrew, to William W. Browning, as trustee, &c., for Sarah Browning; s s of 25th St, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year.. 200
ROBINSON, Mary J., to Alice Y. Eaton; 50 West 119th St, 5 years..... 12,000
ROCKWELL, John S., to Charlotte M. Ruthman; 140 Lexington Av, 2 years..... 1,500
SKELLY, Patrick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s e corner of Broome and Mulberry Sts, 1 year 17,500
SIMON, William, and wife to Jane Jacobs and another, trustees; e s of 8th Av, 50 ft s of 8th Av, 3 years..... 15,000
STRAUSS, Daisy, to Lyman G. Bloomingdale; n w corner of 65th St and Boulevard, 9 months..... 25,000
STRAUSS, William, and wife to the New York Life Insurance Company; n w corner of 65th St and Boulevard, 3 years....125,000
SABEL, Hermine, to Eva Siegel; s s of 111th St, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 500
SULLIVAN, Patrick J., to Elizabeth Edwards; Lot 28, map of sixty-two lots at Mount Hope, 24th Ward, 6 months..... 1,000
SANGER, Ella M., to William A. Hanisch; n e s of 16th St, 119.3 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 9,000
STERNKOPF, William N., to William Faust; 18 Chrystie St, 8 months..... 7,350
STEINKAMPF, Laura C., to Eliza M. Dorsett; s s of 149th St, 154.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 500
TIMKEN, Mary A., to Charles S. Shultz, as executor, &c.; 422 West 52d St, 3 years 13,000
TRUAX, Charles H., and wife to Central Trust Company of New York; s s of 65th St, 218 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 47,000
VON GERICHTEN, Theodore and wife to August Freutel; s e s of Bergen Av, 239.9 ft n e of Westchester Av, 1 year.. 1,000
WOLFSKEHL, Theodore, and Lucius N. Littauer; n s of 136th St, 486 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 2,500
GEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Daniel E. Seybel; Lots, part of 315 and 318, on map of North Marble Hill, 12th Ward, 6 months 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HILL, Philipp and Katie, to Joseph Mostchnick and wife, (three assignments)... $2,600
HANKEN, Luder, to Mary E. Harmon.. 6,874
HORNBY, Alonzo, to Alonzo Hornby, as guardian ..... Nominal.
KENDALL, Susan R., and others, executors, &c., of Isaac C. Kendall, to George W. Pearsall 1,100
LITTLEFIELD, Frederick M., to James R. Smith ..... Nominal.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Emma P. De Groot 22,000
SAME to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 22,000
SAME to same 27,000
MURPHY, Edmund E., to Frederick G. Potter 1,500
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst, (three assignments) 12,000
ROBINSON, Elenor J., to John Burke.. 5,000
ROYS, Thomas F., to Joseph Murphy, Jr. ..... Nominal.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Cecilia de Nottbeck 22,000
SAME to Cordelia Friedman and another, as trustees 10,000
SAME to the New York Investment and Improvement Company 24,000
SAME to same 21,000
THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Elizabeth K. Upham..... 2,075
TAYLOR, Mary M., administratrix, to Mary A. Taylor 18,315
WALLACH, Hannah, to Jacob Wicks, Jr. ..... Nominal.
WIRTH, Louis, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited..... 4,500
LINDNER, Walter, to John Bodine..... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

Filed Monday, April 12.

CONVENT AV, e s, 68 ft n of 148th St, 15.11x 85; Martha E. Ramsay against Annie C. Doyle and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)
HIGH BRIDGE ST, n s, Lot 89, map of Claremont, 28.8x76.6x25x88.9; Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association of New York against Elizabeth A. Thompson, (to set aside satisfaction of mortgage.)
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 150 ft e of Prospect Av, 115.8x55x116.5x100; Ephraim C. Gales and others against John F. Dowd and James Hanson, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
MADISON ST, 327; Benjamin Dietz against Samuel Goldberg, (notice of attachment.)
83D ST, n s, adjoining Gore Lot 306, map of the Harlem Commons, 25x102.2; Samuel Deutsch against Jacob Pizer and others, (for a partition.)
WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft p of 93th St, 17x80; William Z. Larned against Louis C. Fuller and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
71ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 20x102.2; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John T. Farley and Anna J. Lennon, (to foreclose mortgage.)
58TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 20.6x100.5x irregular; the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York against Margaret C. Bonnell and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
80TH ST, 121 West; Adolph Wallach against Charles S. Osborn and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
5TH AV, e s, 28.9 ft n of 31st St, 28x150; Houston St, s s, 25 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x95; Houston St, 124 West; 12th Av, s s, 500 ft e of 3d St, 100x114x50x114 to 11th Av x50x228 to beginning, (Wakefield,) residue of farm belonging formerly to Joel Wolfe, and other property in Richmond County; Joel B. Wolfe against Sarah C. Wolfe and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Monday, April 12.

WATER ST, 630; Gilson, Collins & Co. against John Sullivan, owner; Frederick Robinson, contractor $416
177TH ST, 731-733 East; Woolf Brothers against William H. Schott, owner; James J. Lally, contractor 2,184
144TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 34.11x92; John H. Kimbel against Annie Cotter, owner and contractor..... 130
HOME ST, n w corner of Vyse Av, 25.2x94.2x irregular; Arthur Boehmer against Albert Cronemeyer, owner and contractor 229
NORTH WILLIAM ST, 22 and 24, and William St, 225; John J. Cunningham against Meyer & Wolfram, owners; John McKenzie, contractor 315
74TH ST, s e corner 3d Av —; W. W. Henry against James R. Breen & Son, owners and contractors..... 889
104TH ST, 140 and 142 West; Philip Bierschenk & Co. against Lawrence Buckley, owner and contractor..... 62
52D AV, n corner of 113th St, 100x100; same against Emma Heesemann, owner; Lucy E. Turner and George Heesemann, contractors 237
FOX ST, s w corner of 169th St, 29.7x 63.6x irregular; J. U. Audibert against Elizabeth O'Toole, owner; James J. Benson, contractor 175
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 115.5 ft n of Freeman St, 17.8x101.5x irregular; Nicola Messina and another against Agnes R. Albinger, owner; Frank E. Albinger, contractor 125
129TH ST, 90 ft e of Webster Av, 25x75; Frederick Damm against Edgar Trenholm, owner and contractor..... 175
AMSTERDAM AV and 149th St, n w corner, 100x100; B. B. Hawkins & Co. against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor 1,896
29TH ST, 48 West; Joseph Elias and Samuel Epstein against Julia Hirsh, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor 45
PROSPECT TERRACE, w corner of 18th St, 39x105; Eugene L. Lyon against Salvator Lasperges, owner and contractor..
SAME PROPERTY; Frank Abate against same 141
SAME PROPERTY; William Thiede against same 150
Order under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.
18TH AV, n s, 165 ft w of White Plains Av, —x—; George Bonavia on Albert W. Seaman to Charles E. Hoyt..... 68

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 742—The United States, appellant, vs. the American Tobacco Company, for use, &c.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 88—The First National Bank of Aberdeen, plaintiff in error, vs. the County of Chehalis et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting: Justices Harlan, Brown, and White.

No. 228—The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Seattle et al.; No. 224—The Seattle National Bank of Seattle, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Seattle et al.; No. 225—The Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Seattle et al., and No. 226—The Washington National Bank of Seattle, plaintiff in error, vs. the County of King, State of Washington, et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 242—The American Publishing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. A. Fisher et al., &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 230—Robert H. Hunt et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States. In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 240—Morris L. Gladson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray. (Justice Brewer did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.)

No. 16—Original. Ex parte. In the matter of Philip Hien, petitioner. Petition for writ of mandamus denied. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 763—John Claflin, as executor, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. Theodore Tuttle, &c., trustee. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

No. 461—The American Bell Telephone Company, appellant, vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

No. 601—E. H. Hubbard assignee, &c., appellant, vs. J. Kennedy Tod et al.; No. 718—The Sioux City & O'Neill and Western Railway Company, appellant, vs. the Manhattan Trust Company, and No. 719—The Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the Manhattan Trust Company. Motion to advance denied.

No. 667—The bondholders and purchasers of the Iron Railroad, appellant, vs. the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroad Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

No. 672—The Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge Company of Nebraska et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Spencer Smith.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa; dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 718—The Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railway Company, appellant, vs. the Manhattan Trust Company, and

No. 719—The Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the Manhattan Trust Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 769—Rudolph Delmel, petitioner, vs. Julius Stronach et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

No. 758—John W. Baker, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. William Price; No. 759—John W. Baker, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. Justen; e s or 8th Av, 50 ft s of 8th Av, 3 years..... 15,000
STRAUSS, Daisy, to Lyman G. Bloomingdale; n w corner of 65th St and Boulevard, 9 months..... 25,000
STRAUSS, William, and wife to the New York Life Insurance Company; n w corner of 65th St and Boulevard, 3 years....125,000
SABEL, Hermine, to Eva Siegel; s s of 111th St, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 500
SULLIVAN, Patrick J., to Elizabeth Edwards; Lot 28, map of sixty-two lots at Mount Hope, 24th Ward, 6 months..... 1,000
SANGER, Ella M., to William A. Hanisch; n e s of 16th St, 119.3 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 9,000
STERNKOPF, William N., to William Faust; 18 Chrystie St, 8 months..... 7,350
STEINKAMPF, Laura C., to Eliza M. Dorsett; s s of 149th St, 154.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 500
TIMKEN, Mary A., to Charles S. Shultz, as executor, &c.; 422 West 52d St, 3 years 13,000
TRUAX, Charles H., and wife to Central Trust Company of New York; s s of 65th St, 218 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 47,000
VON GERICHTEN, Theodore and wife to August Freutel; s e s of Bergen Av, 239.9 ft n e of Westchester Av, 1 year.. 1,000
WOLFSKEHL, Theodore, and Lucius N. Littauer; n s of 136th St, 486 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 2,500
GEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Daniel E. Seybel; Lots, part of 315 and 318, on map of North Marble Hill, 12th Ward, 6 months 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HILL, Philipp and Katie, to Joseph Mostchnick and wife, (three assignments)... $2,600
HANKEN, Luder, to Mary E. Harmon.. 6,874
HORNBY, Alonzo, to Alonzo Hornby, as guardian ..... Nominal.
KENDALL, Susan R., and others, executors, &c., of Isaac C. Kendall, to George W. Pearsall 1,100
LITTLEFIELD, Frederick M., to James R. Smith ..... Nominal.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Emma P. De Groot 22,000
SAME to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 22,000
SAME to same 27,000
MURPHY, Edmund E., to Frederick G. Potter 1,500
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst, (three assignments) 12,000
ROBINSON, Elenor J., to John Burke.. 5,000
ROYS, Thomas F., to Joseph Murphy, Jr. ..... Nominal.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Cecilia de Nottbeck 22,000
SAME to Cordelia Friedman and another, as trustees 10,000
SAME to the New York Investment and Improvement Company 24,000
SAME to same 21,000
THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Elizabeth K. Upham..... 2,075
TAYLOR, Mary M., administratrix, to Mary A. Taylor 18,315
WALLACH, Hannah, to Jacob Wicks, Jr. ..... Nominal.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—July calendar. Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 122, Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

9—Hannon vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad; 34—Forward vs. Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. 71—Crossman vs. same. 80—Chayes vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 117—Monico vs. Union Railway Company. 118—Ciampit vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 122—Biletta vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 124—Werner School Book Company vs. Middlebrook. 18—Browne vs. Grace. 127—Gormully & Co. vs. Schaap. 130—George F. Blake Manufacturing Company vs. Bolen. 132—Sigua Iron Company vs. Greene. 15—Johnston vs. Phanias Company. 112—United States vs. Blackburn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—1—Goddard vs. Rhoads. 2—Holly vs. Domestic and Foreign Missions Society, &c. 3—Hummel vs. Guggenheim. Huber vs. same. 5—Beyer vs. same. 6—Alder vs. same. 7—Reichenbach vs. same. 8—Goldy vs. same. 9—Thomson & Norris Company vs. California Vintage Company. 10—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company vs. Robertson. 11—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company vs. Finlay Brothers. 12—North British Rubber Company vs. Jandorf. 18—Aiken vs. Colorado River Irrigation Company. 14—Harris vs. Bernstein. 15—Hilson Company vs. Foster. 16—Regina Music Box Company vs. Paillard. 17—Hostetter Company vs. Sommers. 18—Amelin Chemical Company vs. Klebnert Rubber Company. 19—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 20—Covert vs. Travers Brothers Company. 21—Wert vs. Farrelly. 22—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 23—United States vs. La Compagnie Francaise, &c. 24—Healy vs. Knapp. 25—Pyatt vs. Waldo. 26—Otis Brothers Company vs. Halliday. 27—Batcheller vs. Thompson. 28—Same vs. same. 29—Thompson vs. Batcheller. 30—Salomon vs. Garvin Machine Company. 31—Von Schumm vs. Wittemann. 32—Fiemerfelt vs. Newitter. 33—Amoiln Chemical Company vs. Walbridge. 34—Palmer vs. Curnen. 35—Heinrich's Sons Company vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 37—Kilgour vs. Scott. 38—Simplex Dairy Company vs. Cole. 39—Hubbard vs. Manhattan Trust Company. 40—Hostetter Company vs. Sommers. 41—Earll vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 42—Pruce vs. Buck. 43—Stetson vs. Coughlin. 44—Carey vs. Roosevelt. 45—American Graphophone Company vs. Leeds. 46—Hayworth vs. Stark.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—1—Waitt vs. Levy. 2—Lands Trust Company vs. Jarvis. 3—Same vs. Conklin. 4—United States vs. Dickerhoff. 5—Tillinghast vs. Corbit. 6—Same vs. Miller.

Writ of Error.—1—Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company, administrator, with the will annexed of Alfred Earnshaw, vs. United States.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, Rumsey, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—74—Baker vs. The Mayor, &c. 57—Stallman vs. New York Steam Company. 96—Ringle vs. Matthiessen. 26—Hayes vs. Kerr. 27—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 31—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term — Part I. — Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Department of Buildings vs. Kowald. 2—Same vs. Wittner. 3—Same vs. Schorremeier. 4—Schortemeier vs

E. F. SHEPARD'S FUTURE.

HE AND HIS BRIDE WILL GO TO EUROPE THIS WEEK.

Later He Proposes to Practice Law in This City—The Condition of His Fortune—How He Met His Wife.

To avoid callers and escape the penalty of the notoriety that their secret marriage has caused, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard left the Plaza Hotel early yesterday, and did not return until late at night. It is their intention to sail for Europe this week. After a few months' absence Mr. Shepard proposes to settle down in this city and practice law. He took a special course at Harvard after he left Yale. By the terms of his father's will the young man will be associated with his mother and uncle in the management of the Shepard estate in about a year, when he will have reached his majority.

Though Mr. Shepard will have to depend on his mother's generosity to live in anything approaching affluence, he already has sufficient income under the terms of his father's will to support him in comfort. Mr. Shepard left considerably more than $2,000,000. All his real property, houses, books, pictures, horses and carriages, which amounted in value to nearly $1,000,000, he gave to Mrs. Shepard to hold for life. About $250,000 was bequeathed to Presbyterian charities. The residue was to be equally divided among the five children—Elliott F. Shepard, Jr., and his four sisters. All of them were minors at the time the will was made, with the exception of Mrs. Maria Louisa Schieffelin. The young man was in time to become a joint trustee for the benefit of his sisters, associated with his mother and Augustus D. Shepard.

A peculiar feature of the will was that Elliott F., Jr., while acting as one of the Trustees for his sisters, was not to have any control over his own one-fifth interest. Another clause of the will, which was executed in July, 1894, directs that the Trustees shall divide the residue of the estate into five shares, and pay the income of these respective shares to the children during their life. At their death the principal shall be disposed of as the children direct by will.

Of the $10,000,000 which William H. Vanderbilt left to each of his daughters, $5,000,000 was to be held in trust for their children. Of the young Elliott F.'s one-fourth share in this $5,000,000 he cannot be deprived, nor can he obtain any of it except what his mother chooses to give him, until her death. Heretofore Mrs. Shepard had shown great generosity to her only son, and people in a position to know say that she will continue to do so.

When she learned that the young man was irrevocably committed by a civic marriage, she insisted upon a religious ceremony, although she was too much prostrated by the news to attend it. The trip to Europe is said to be her suggestion. By the time the young couple return gossip about the affair will have blown over.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Jr., who is five years her husband's senior, was Esther Wiggins, and the daughter of a storekeeper in Greenport, L. I. Her mother and other members of her family live there now. When Esther was sixteen years old she married Alfred Potter of Philadelphia. They separated after a year or two, and she went back to her home. When Mr. Potter died she came to this city to live. A friend whom she met at Narragansett Pier introduced her to young Mr. Shepard soon after he returned from Europe last Autumn. Since then his attentions to her have been most marked, although unsuspected by his family. About a month ago they were married by a Justice of the Peace. This was followed last week by the religious ceremony.

M. J. DADY HAS RETURNED.

He Has a $12,000,000 Contract for Havana Improvements.

Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn Republican politician and contractor, returned yesterday morning from Havana, where he recently secured a contract from the Spanish Government to construct sewers and lay granite and asphalt pavements. Mr. Dady confirmed the report that he had secured the work. The contract price is $12,000,000, for sewers through the principal streets and seventy-two miles of pavement. The Havana authorities, Mr. Dady says, have agreed to secure him by an issue of bonds. The plans have all been prepared, and unless some unexpected delay occurs, work will be begun in the Fall. It is intended that native laborers shall do the bulk of the work, although a large number of Americans will be sent to the island.

Mr. Dady was accompanied on his trip by his engineer, A. J. Byrne, and S. S. Williamson, a business associate. He did not see Gen. Weyler during his stay in Havana, as the General was campaigning in one of the near-by provinces. A large number of his Brooklyn friends met Mr. Dady down the bay, and his return was made the occasion of a friendly celebration.

Policeman with Brains and Wrench.

The wheel of a spider buggy driven by W. T. Dickerson sank into the Broadway cable slot just south of Duane Street, yesterday afternoon, and caused a blockade of Broadway cars that reached almost to the Battery. The slot at that point is over an inch in width. When the wheel went in, it inclined slightly to one side, and moderate force was unable to move it. Half a dozen carmen insisted that extraordinary force, in the way of a jack, be applied, but Mr. Dickerson refused to risk his wheel. The usual hundred or more smart men stood around and gave advice. After various methods had been suggested, a policeman produced a wrench and proposed removing the nut from the axle to move the buggy so that the imprisoned wheel could stand straight, and then to lift it out. It took less than one minute to carry out the idea successfully, and in a minute more Mr. Dickerson was clicking his team up Broadway, the blockade was broken, and the idlers melted away to seek another incident.

Civil Service Examinations.

Civil service examinations have been scheduled as follows by Secretary Briscoe of the Municipal Commission: April 13, clerks, Building Department; April 14, axemen, engineering corps, Aqueduct Board; April 15, stenographers and typewriters for all departments; April 19, interpreters of German, Polish, Italian, Russian, and Hebrew; April 20, engineering inspector of grading and paving; April 21, apothecary and assistant, Department of Charities; April 22, gardeners and gardeners' apprentices, Park Department; April 23, instrument maker and assistant engineer, Public Works Department; April 26, orderlies, Department of Correction; May 3, laboratory attendant, Health Department.

Grip Prevalent in Brooklyn.

The Health Department and the practicing physicians of Brooklyn report that grip is unusually prevalent for this season of the year. According to a statement made yesterday by Dr. West, Register of Vital Statistics, the malady is much more prevalent now than it was during February and March. Just why this is so, the physicians cannot explain. "The mortality from influenza," said Dr. West, "has been so slight that we are not alarmed. The disease will pass away with the approach of hot weather, but at the present time there is much suffering and discomfort."

Bridge Earnings Increasing.

Because of the absence of Mayor Strong at the Bridge Trustees' meeting yesterday, an immediate adjournment was taken. The bridge statement for March was made public yesterday by the Treasurer, Edward Barr. The total increase for the month over the corresponding period of last year amounts to $4,058.71: the total number of passengers carried during the month was 3,921,460, a daily increase over February of 4,362.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Parties with $500 or $1,000 cash who are willing to join other parties who contribute similar and larger amounts to enter into a business of strictly commissions in stocks, grain, and cotton. (Branch offices will be opened where they will pay.) Best of references given and required. Address for first interview P. O. Box 678, New York City.

A.—WANTED—To meet parties who would make desirable agents to solicit business for us in stocks, grain, and cotton; correspondence desired. PFLUGER, YOUNG & PFLUGER, 45 Broadway, New York.

A.—DIAMONDS and Watches on weekly payments; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 4 Maiden Lane, Room 2; all goods guaranteed.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK: 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST.

The Peebles & Thompson School for Boarding and Day Pupils

WILL OPEN OCT. 4.

Miss D. E. MERRILL, Miss L. A. BUSHEE, and Mrs. S. S. VAN LAER, Principals and Proprietors.

EXPERIENCED PARISIAN, SUCCESSFUL TUTOR and coach, desires a Summer position; highest references. Address Madame, Box 209 Times Agency, 152 6th Av.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MATAWAN, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Care of Houses.

CARE TAKER.—By young married woman to take care of house; first-class laundress; would do family washing; last employer can be seen. L. D., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CARETAKERS.—By a mother and son to take care of house during Summer; city references. F., Box 116, 1,242 Broadway.

CARE TAKER.—By reliable woman to take care of house for Summer; highest personal reference. Delehanty, 587 Lexington Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Lady leaving New York would like to procure position for an excellent chambermaid or waitress; thoroughly competent in all details; four years at present position. Mrs. Osborne, 214 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; also good laundress; best city references. Haney's bell, 165 East 85th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; best reference. Janitor, 256 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Protestant chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 209 East 44th St.; Brownley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or to help waiting; good reference. 145 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German as competent chambermaid in an American family; references. A., 230 East 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; best reference. 213 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on lady. Present employer's, 210 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid and to do plain sewing in private family; city reference. N. J. C., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. 189 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Tobey, 810 2d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all baking and entrées; no objection to assisting with coarse washing; best city reference; please send no cards. 3 West 84th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as second cook with a private family where chief is kept; experienced, and excellent reference. Call or address, from 12 till 4, 132 East 50th St.

COOK.—By respectable girl as excellent cook; assist with washing in private family; good reference; will go in the country. 454 West 57th St., Kraft's bell.

COOK.—First-class; all kinds cooking; desserts; good baker; makes butter; country in Summer; private family; city reference; last employer seen. 127 West 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good reference; willing to go in country. 215 East 74th St.

COOK.—By a German; first-class; good baker; best references; wages, $25. 154 East 88th St., Amling's bell, third flat.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; city reference. F. M., 462 6th Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; best city reference. 215 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a competent person as cook in a private family; city or country; best city reference. 113 East 45th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; to cook for two or three gentlemen for Summer in city; best reference. 267 3d Av.; ring Mrs. Morgan's bell twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In a small family; last employer can be seen; no cards. 308 West 16th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; can be seen at present employer's. 21 West 53d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman by the day, as first-class laundress or do cleaning or take washing home; city reference. Mrs. McDonough, 149 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning by respectable woman, with undoubted personal reference. 240 East 88th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; by the day or week; understands evening and tailor-made dresses in the latest style; good fitter; city reference. M. H., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker desires work out; $2.50 per day. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her North German governess, taking full charge of children; teaches German and French; highly recommended; likes traveling, needlework. Call, 4 West 49th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. o'clock or write.

GOVERNESS.—By competent North German nursery governess; take full charge of children or maid to young ladies; teaches German; from Hanover; best references. H. P., Box 55, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID or NURSE.—By German as maid or nurse to a lady or children; understands duties; most reliable and trustworthy; very best references. F. F., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID or NURSE.—By young, trustworthy German; speaks French, English; good sewer; accustomed to travel; good sailor; not long in country. 241 East 34th St.

MAID.—By an experienced maid; accustomed to travel; English Protestant; highly recommended by English nobility. G. L., care Buckman, 1,333 2d Av.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a superiour young English person as maid or seamstress; willing to assist in chamberwork; first-class references. G. L., 223 West 38th St.

MAID.—By a well recommended French girl as maid to a lady or grown children; wishes to travel; good packer and sewer; references from present employer. Me. S. F., 530 6th Av.

MAID.—By trustworthy, reliable person as maid to young or grown children; eleven years' experience; assist chamberwork and sew; personal reference. 253 East 62d St.; ring once.

MAID or NURSE.—By a Swiss girl speaking four languages, as competent maid or nurse to go to Europe; best city references; no wages. C., 116 West 26th St.

MAID.—By experienced, educated North German as maid to lady or grown children; teach German; dressmaker; traveler; packer; excellent reference. Competent, 157 East 57th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in private family; shirts and collars a specialty; reference; city or country; wages $20. 405 West 54th St., top floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant woman as laundress in private family; country preferred; two and one-half years' reference from last employer. 1,475 Madison Av. Kelly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; wages $25; best city references. M. O. C., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant as laundress in private family; best references. April, Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress and housecleaner; to go out by the day; best of city reference. 403 West 54th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, 20 East 69th St.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

A TRAINED NURSE GOING TO EUROPE IN MAY WOULD TAKE CHARGE OF INVALID OR CHILDREN FOR EXPENSES. ADDRESS DIPLOMA, BOX 40, 203 EAST 48TH ST.

NURSE.—By experienced German nurse to take entire charge of small children or bottle baby; good seamstress; good reference. 137 East 59th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a neat, reliable young girl as nurse; will assist with chamberwork; is willing, honest, obliging; is very fond of children; has first-class city references. 236 East 36th St.

NURSE.—By young woman to take entire charge of baby; understands all bottle food; best city reference. 112 West 46th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young French girl, well educated, as nurse; best reference. P. B., 251 West 24th St., Jeanne d'Arc Home.

NURSE.—By a young girl as first-class nurse; capable of taking care of infant; best city reference. Roberts, 210 East 65th St.

NURSE.—By a neat girl to care for children and do plain sewing; private family; city or country; city reference. N. C., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By Danish girl as nurse for children with family going into country; good local references. B., Box 199, Times.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse for children over two years of age; good reference. 32 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant nurse; excellent city reference; last employer seen; city or country. Foster, 219 East 32d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By German; thoroughly understands duties; most reliable and trustworthy; very best of references. X. Y., Box 289 Times Up-town Office 1,227 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By refined Norwegian as seamstress and wait on lady; would like to travel; last employer can be seen. Tita, Mrs. McCarthy, 746 9th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; country preferred; good reference. Call two days at 441 West 45th St.; J. F. Gilbert's bell.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress and chambermaid; best references. Care Mrs. Hughes, 1,396 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; good references; Protestant. L. D., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; best city references. 1,077 3d Av.; O'Brien's bell.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSECLEANING.—A good, smart woman and daughter to do housecleaning by the day or week. Mrs. Collins, 852 West 44th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German; 34; sober, honest; experienced in every duty; thorough houseworker; best city references from private family; wages, $6 or $7 per week. Floridor, 1,054 3d Av., care Mr. Meller.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler, wife as excellent cook; both experienced in their duties; private family; city reference. 131 West 35th St., Box French.

BUTLER.—English; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant; age 36; height, 5 feet 10 inches; two years' good personal city reference. Constance, 218 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By single man as butler; speaks French and English; perfectly sober, honest, neat, and industrious; excellent city references. F. D., 819 West 129th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By a married couple, without children, to take care of private house for Summer months; best reference given. Handy, 324 West 43d St.

CARE TAKERS.—By respectable man and wife as care takers of furnished or unfurnished house for Summer; good reference from owners. J. D., 240 East 56th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed personal recommendations; skillful driver, horseman; temperate, courteous, industrious, trustworthy; expectations moderate. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class all-around man; competent, experienced, temperate, and generally useful; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; best city and country references for honesty, sobriety; willing and obliging; city or country. T., 530 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; strictly sober, honest, and superior man with horses, carriages, and harness, and turns out his traps well. H. Y. G., 251 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced with care of horses; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; satisfactory references. Thomas, 341 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; stylish appearance; skillful horseman; drives tandem, four; irreproachable character; temperate, obliging, punctual. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway, Telephone 1619 38th.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; age, 40; married; thoroughly understands taking charge of gentleman's private stable; has over four years' written and personal references from last employer. W. R. B., 420 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; highest personal recommendations; neat appearance; careful driver; just disengaged; temperate; willing, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; city or country. Cole, 215 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent caretaker; horses, carriages, harness, lawns; careful driver; personal testimonials; temperate, obliging, industrious; country preferred. John, 208 West 68th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; can make himself useful; last employer seen. H., 147 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Family giving up horses highly recommend thoroughly experienced, smart-appearing, married Irishman; our employ eight years; careful driver. Present Employer, 20 West 28th St.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—By a man and wife with one child; man understands care of horses; wife to do cooking and housework; references. 217 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—By a German; 28; competent, and thoroughly understands his business; on private place; familiar with Putnam and Brooklyn; best references. C. L. O., 325 West Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class city driver; single; just disengaged; best references. W. E., 786 5th Av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—Perfect and experienced; in good German family. Coachman, 2d St. and Avenue B.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 29; good position; careful city driver; good character; city or country; useful. F. H., 5 East 58th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German; 34; married; experienced and reliable in all branches of horticulture; an private place or with landscape architect. Box 2, 254 8th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Swedish couple; man as watchman, caretaker, useful man; willing and able to do all kinds of work in and around private place, except waiting; wife as first-class laundress; best references; lady can be seen daily from 1 to 2 M., 25 East 79th St.

USEFUL MAN or WAITER.—By young man, 25; private family; four years' personal references; care gentleman's clothes and generally useful; moderate wages. George, 397 8th Av.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTERS' WORK.—Ceilings decorated, $3 up; rooms painted, $1.25 up; rooms papered, $2 up; for landlords or private. Jaffa, 310 East 88th St.

MESSENGER.—By colored young man (22) as messenger; best references. Waters, 209 West 61st St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A COMPETENT MAID AND SEAMSTRESS IS wanted to go to Europe with a lady. Apply at 379 5th Av.

WANTED.—Nurse; a lady who sails for Europe April 17 will pay second-class passage to Paris or London to nurse, (good sailor,) for care of infant. Apply Tuesday forenoon or evening at 305 West 77th St.

WANTED—Competent woman as chambermaid and laundress; city reference. Call, between 12 and 2 P. M., Room 125, Everett House, Union Square.

WANTED—A maid and seamstress for two children. Apply Tuesday, before noon, at 29 East 31st St.

WANTED—Milliners wanted at J. Rothschild's, 58 West 14th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A first-class man to get advertising for a New York daily. E. M. S., Box 101 Times Office.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.

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Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.

FACING CENTRAL PARK.

THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

SPRING RESORTS.

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Atlantic City, N. J.

THE GRAND ATLANTIC,
AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL,
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH,
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300 large suites, containing two to six windows each. "Terms moderate." Send for illustrated booklet.

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FINEST ON THE COAST.

Salt and fresh water in all baths; all conveniences; send for illustrated booklet.

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Overlooks the most delightful section of this famous beach. Seasonable comforts and amusements.

Open throughout the year.

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American and European Plans.

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CALLAWAY & ALEXANDER.

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A SPLENDID FAMILY HOTEL.
Reasonable rates. Close to the Ocean.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. C. COPELAND.

HOTEL STICKNEY, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 feet from ocean; excellent cuisine; transient; $2 to $2.50; weekly, $10 to $14. Send for booklet. L. V. STICKNEY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Easter Holidays

SPEND THEM AT

Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, or Richmond, Va.

Returning by way of Washington if desired. A restful and invigorating short sea trip in fine steamers of the

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Sailing Daily, except Sundays.

Superb Hotels,
Delightful Climate.

Most Enjoyable and Inexpensive Trip Offered.

For full information, apply to Old Dominion Steamship Company, Pier 26 North River, New York. Telephone Call, 1580 Franklin, (Passenger Department.) W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, April 17, 3 PM	Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM
Campania, April 24, noon	Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
Umbria, May 1, 3 PM	Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM	Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM	Lucania, July 3,
Campania, May 22, 10 AM	Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM	Campania, July 17, 8 AM

EXTRA SAILINGS.

Servia, May 11, 1 PM	Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM	Aurania, June 22, noon
	Servia, July 6, 10 AM.

Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.

Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.

High-class Select Parties in May and June.

GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S. S. OHIO. 70 days for $475 up, leaving June 26.

Special Programme of Lower Priced VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE. JUNE AND JULY.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York. Boston, 332 Washington St.; Phila., 828 Chestnut St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....May 29, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 7, July 12, Sept. 13
EMPRESS OF INDIA...May 31, Aug. 2, Oct. 11
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, May 8. AORANGI, June 8.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 665 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon	Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon	Teutonic, May 19, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon	Britannic, May 26, Noon
Majestic, May 5, Noon	Majestic, June 2, noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSFORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....April 17

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. MAASDAM...Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM...Monday, April 19, 10 A. M.

First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville. Wed., Aug. 14
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Friday, April 16
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Monday, April 19
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., April 21

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM	Aller, Sat., May 15, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, April 22, Noon	
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, May 13, Noon	

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra, April 17, 10 AM	Ems, May 15, 10 AM
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM	Werra, May 22, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM	Fulda, May 29, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM	Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Columbia, May 13, 7 AM	Columbia, June 10, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM	A. Victoria, June 17, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Pennsylvania, Ap. 13, 1PM | Patria, April 17, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZENBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37B'way, New York

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....April 14	ST. PAUL.....May 5
NEW YORK...April 21	ST. LOUIS.....May 12
PARIS .....April 28	PARIS .....May 19

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia, By the American S. S. "Ohio," Sailing from New York June 26. Duration of cruise, 70 days.

Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Friesland, April 14, noon	Westernland, Ap. 28, noon
Kensington, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM	Southwark, May 5, 7 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, Ap. 17, noon | Anchoria, May 8, noon
Circassia, Ap. 24, noon | Furnessia, May 15, noon
City of Rome.....June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloucle, Sat., Ap. 17, 10 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., April 24, 10 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 8 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M. Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the

THE GRANT DAY PAGEANT

Grand Marshal Dodge Will Admit No More Applicants to the Line After Thursday.

TROUBLES OF THE MANAGERS.

Grand Army Men Indignant at the Position Assigned Them and Aldermen Want More Seats—Chief Conlin Points Out a Danger.

Gen. Granville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the Grant Monument inaugural parade, announced yesterday his decision not to consider applications for position in the line of parade after Thursday next. After that day it will be impracticable to assign positions to newcomers, and there have already been received applications from so many and such numerous bodies that the parade threatens to be unwieldy.

Applications for places were received yesterday from the Fourteenth Regiment of Ohio, the Cleveland Grays, Toledo Cadets, and St. Monica's Temperance Cadets.

Gen. Rodenbough of Gen. Dodge's staff requested the Aldermanic Committee on Streets yesterday not to grant permits allowing trucks to be stationed at any intersecting streets from Twenty-third Street to Forty-fifth Street, on both sides of Madison Avenue; on the Boulevard from Sixty-first Street to Seventy-second Street, and every street north of One Hundred and Tenth running into Riverside Drive from the east. It is desired that these side streets be open for the movement of troops and other bodies that are to make up the parade. The matter will be laid before the Board of Aldermen to-day. It is understood that resolutions have been prepared designating places where trucks will be permitted, and that first comers are to be served first.

The Mayor will issue in a day or two a proclamation designating the route over which the President and other guests of the city will pass on April 27. This route, it is believed, will not vary much from that to be taken by the line of parade. The carriage tendered by Mr. Healy, in which the President, the Mayor, and Gen. Porter will ride, will, of course, lead, and after it will follow the other carriages, two abreast. The Mayor will request residents along this route to decorate their houses. Vessels lying in the North River, including naval vessels, are to be illuminated at a given hour on the evening of April 27.

Gen. Dodge, Chief of Police Conlin, Commissioner Grant, President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and President Robinson of the Third Avenue Railroad will meet at Gen. Dodge's headquarters this afternoon to discuss arrangements looking to keeping the streets along the line of parade clear of obstructions. The stories of friction between Gen. Dodge and Chief Conlin have been exaggerated. It is believed that all differences will be settled to-day.

A Dangerous Point.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that he cannot complete his arrangements for April 27 until he learns whether or not the force under him will be called upon to assist the park police in handling the crowds about and near the monument. This territory is under the jurisdiction of the Park Department. Chief Conlin yesterday suggested the building for the public protection of a heavy barricade along the west side of the West Drive, near the monument. There is a steep cliff or bluff at this point, and in the crowding sure to occur here the Chief believes there would be danger of serious accidents.

The Mayor informed G. J. Benson, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, who called upon him in reference to seats for members of the Legislature, that if he would find out to whom tickets should be sent and who would be responsible for their proper distribution, he would furnish the seats. No action has been taken yet to build a separate stand for the Legislature and guests with the money recently appropriated by the legislators themselves for this purpose. A man who said he was acting for Senator Mullin was at the monument yesterday making inquiries as to a place for this stand. He was referred to the Park Board.

Aldermanic Dignity Ruffled.

The Aldermen are in a disgruntled frame of mind over what they regard as a lack of consideration for their dignity. One of them said yesterday, when informed that only two tickets would be given to each member of the board, that, in such case, he intended to return his, with thanks.

Some members of the Grand Army are also dissatisfied. A number of them met Sunday and adopted this resolution:

"We, the men who carried the muskets and manned the gunboats, think that we should have the right of line. For, with all due regard to the brilliant character of our dead General, it was the men named above who made possible this great demonstration of our veneration in honor of his memory."

Cornelius O'Reilly, Chairman of the Committee on Platforms, said yesterday that work on the stands about the monument will begin to-day. He also said the rear of Stands D, E, and F will be only two and a half feet high, so that spectators to the south will have an unobstructed view of the speakers' platform and be able to hear the orators.

The chorus of 1,000 voices, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, and the musicians will occupy stands in H and I, directly across the Drive on the east from the reviewing stand, and so situated that they will be as nearly as possible in the centre of all the stands.

A dispute arose yesterday between the police officials and those interested in erecting stands for the Grant parade. Policeman Cooper of the West One Hundredth Street Station stopped some men whom he found laying the foundations for stands across the sidewalk on Riverside Drive at Eighty-eighth and One Hundredth Streets because they could not show a permit. Subway Commissioner Hamilton telephoned a complaint to Chief of Police Conlin, and Capt. Brown called at the Chief's office and explained in person. Mr. Hamilton was under the impression that the permits for the stands had been issued by the Building Department, and when he learned otherwise he withdrew the complaint.

BRONZE DOORS IN PLACE.

The Grant Monument Complete, Except for the Capstone.

Grant's tomb is now complete, with the exception of the bronze piece that is to surmount the capstone. This, however, will not be set until after the ceremonies of dedication are over.

The great bronze doors which guard the only entrance to the tomb were swung into place yesterday, and were closed last night at sunset. The massive fluted column to the left of the entrance of the tomb, which was slightly chipped by one of the bronze doors last week, has been repaired, so that it is now difficult to find where the break was. The hanging of the doors was really the last detail of the structure, and all that remains to be done is to clean the interior, which is littered with marble chips and hardened plaster, and to polish one or two small pieces of marble in the crypt.

Outside the tomb yesterday the scene was one of great activity. Workmen were still engaged in putting the grounds surrounding the tomb in order, and a larger force of men was at work hauling lumber and building the grand stands.

The last rivet of the steel casing around the coffin was drawn yesterday by the workmen who have been employed in the little brick tomb for the past four days. This spot was the centre of attraction for those who visited the tomb yesterday afternoon. The rough boarding, however, concealed everything from view.

No one will answer any questions as to when the remains will be removed. It is expected the members of the committee in charge will personally carry the casket from the old to the new tomb.

An effort was made yesterday by one of the workmen who was cleaning the interior of the tomb to drive out a flock of sparrows who have made their nests in the dome. He gave it up after tiring himself out.

The Great Naval Parade.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Admiral Bunce to-day arranged with Secretary Long the details of the naval portion of the programme at the Grant monument ceremonies at New York. The Dolphin has been ordered to New York, where she will serve to transport the President and Secretary Long in their review of the great fleet. Capt. Chester has been delegated by Secretary Long to represent the navy in arranging the programme at New York with Gen. Dodge.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

A French Warship Coming.

PARIS, April 12.—The French Government is sending the dispatch boat Fulton to represent France at the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Grant mausoleum.

HOBOKEN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

The Manner in Which Three Men Resented the Neue Zeitung's Political Course.

William Fass has conducted for several years a small printing establishment at 103 Garden Street, near First Street, in Hoboken. When the present Mayoralty fight in the city began, being an ardent supporter of Lawrence Fagan for re-election to the office, he determined to start a weekly paper to further that gentleman's interests. Adolph Hoefner was secured as editor, and The Neue Zeitung is the result. Six issues of the paper have thus far appeared, but during that time there has been no doubt as to whom it favored for municipal executive.

Last Saturday night, as Mr. Fass was working in the composing room, editorial office, and business office, which is one room, three men entered. They have been identified since as George Williams of 359 Second Street, and Thomas Kelly and Edward Lane, who live in the neighborhood. According to Mr. Fass, the men began abusing him for his course in the Mayoralty fight. When he remonstrated, they pushed him against a case of type and one of them struck him. Mrs. Fass, who was in the room, interfered at this juncture, with the result that she was forcibly set down in a corner and participated no further.

But the men wanted Hoefner, and after waiting for him a short while they went away just in time to miss a policeman who was sent over from the City Hall Police Station at the request of a neighbor. The policeman investigated for some time and also went away.

Then entered the unconscious Hoefner. Almost immediately the men returned. "There he is; that's him!" exclaimed one of them, starting toward the surprised editor.

"What is it, gentlemen?" asked Hoefner; "the office is closed."

"Well, she's open now," said one of the strangers.

"What could I do?" said Hoefner, in describing the scene that followed. Williams, the largest of the party, struck him in the face, knocking out a tooth. He followed this by mixing up an editorial on the "political situation" and trying to jam it down Hoefner's back. One of his companions kicked a case of German script type into a condition of uselessness. The third man amused himself by trying to remove Hoefner's necktie without first untying it. They knocked out another of his teeth before leaving.

Williams has been arrested. The police have hopes of getting the others soon.

ROOSEVELT TO MINISTERS.

An Address on Politics from Which Reporters Were Barred.

Commissioner Roosevelt delivered what will probably be his final public address as a member of the New York Police Board before the Congregational Clerical Union, yesterday, in the Bible House. Consequently there was a large attendance. Reporters were there to tell the public what the retiring Police Commissioner had to say.

So far as Mr. Roosevelt was concerned they might have remained unmolested. But the ministers took a vote, turned the reporters out, and put a sentinel at the door.

They would not even say about what Mr. Roosevelt was to talk to them.

After the meeting the members shook their heads when asked concerning the address, and talked about "privacy being respected."

"Did you really say something very shocking to them?" a reporter asked of Commissioner Roosevelt.

"Oh, no," he responded, with a laugh. "You see, those people have been friends of mine for two years, and have given me appreciable assistance in my work. For that assistance I came to-day to express my thanks and to say a few words about the police and practical politics."

From all that could be learned, the address was substantially the same as Mr. Roosevelt gave to the Young Republicans in Booklyn, recently, in which he urged that the more interest the practical politician takes in the problem of clean municipal government the better it is for the city.

READY NOW FOR THE VOTERS.

Clash Between Jersey City's Sheriff and Police Chief Settled.

A Mayor, Alderman at Large, and twelve Aldermen and Justices of the Peace and Constables will be elected in Jersey City to-day. The Mayoralty candidates are Police Justice J. Herbert Potts, Republican, and Edward Hoos, Democrat. The campaign has been short and hot. Its brevity was in consequence of an effort of the Republicans to abolish Spring elections in Jersey City and Newark, which was upset by a decision of the Supreme Court that the law doing away with the elections was unconstitutional.

The clash between Sheriff Heller and Chief of Police Murphy regarding the 250 deputies appointed by the Sheriff to look after the election was settled yesterday. The Sheriff modified his order so that his deputies will merely act as challengers. It was said that the Republican leaders had decided that if the Sheriff did not do this, they would appeal to Gov. Griggs to convene the Legislature in special session, for the Sheriff's impeachment.

The Chief issued an order yesterday to the police defining their duties. They are instructed that the only persons who are to be permitted inside the polling places are the members of the Election Board and their clerk, the agents of the candidates, the candidates, and the persons engaged in voting. The latter must withdraw as soon as their ballots are deposited. No other persons shall be allowed within 100 feet of the polling booth. A majority of the Election Board may appoint peace officers should they be necessary. The law, the Chief says, gives no other person or persons the right to appoint officers, and he warns the police to arrest any one who attempts to usurp the powers of a special officer unless duly appointed by the Election Board. The members of the force are also warned that they must strictly confine themselves to the discharge of police duties at all polling booths.

Sheriff Heller claims that under the law he has the power to appoint two challengers for each polling booth. He said he had appointed the Democratic challengers and was ready to appoint the requisite number for the Republican Party on application. No such application had been made up to the close of court, but when the County Election Board adjourned at 5 o'clock, a full list of challengers for the entire city had been filed and approved.

Detective Gibson Sentenced.

Charles A. Gibson, the private detective who was convicted of committing perjury when he testified in the Shrady divorce case, was sentenced to three years and six months imprisonment yesterday by Judge McMahon in General Sessions.

AN
Easter Exhibition
OF
Trimmed Millinery,
Tuesday and Wednesday,
April 13th and 14th.
Imported Models and Original Designs.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

PRESBYTERY IN SESSION

Dr. McIlvaine Resigns by Letter to Enter the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE WARSZAWIAK CASE AGAIN.

Opposition to the Establishment of a Church in King's Bridge—Drs. Chambers and Payson Contradict Each Other—Dr. Hall Fails as a Peacemaker.

At the semi-annual meeting of the New York Presbytery, in the First Church, Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday, this letter was read by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan:

Dear Brethren: On the 11th of April I expect to be received into the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States through its representatives here in Rome. I would, therefore, beg you to remove my name from the roll of Presbytery, and to dismiss me from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. It is with deep and sincere regret that I sever my official connection with the Church in which so much of my life has been spent, and with my brethren in its ministry. I shall always think with honor and affection of the Church where I have received so many blessings. I shall always feel humbly grateful for the kindness and appreciation, far beyond my merits, that have been bestowed upon me while in its ministry. I hope and believe that the time is not far distant when the formal barriers that now divide the people of Christ shall be removed, and that perfect oneness for which He prays may appear unto all. With sincere regard, I am, brethren, faithfully yours, J. H. McILVAINE.

Rome, March 27, 1897.

There was some discussion on the letter, and many expressions of regret, and it was finally decided that the name of Dr. McIlvaine be dropped and the Presbytery write him expressing a hope for his future prosperity.

Dr. McIlvaine was pastor of the Church of the Covenant three years ago, when that church and the Brick Church, of which Dr. Henry Van Dyke was pastor, were consolidated. The two were co-pastors, but for some reason or other the scheme did not work well, and about a year ago both pastors resigned simultaneously. A sum of money was voted to Dr. McIlvaine by the congregation, and Dr. Van Dyke was recalled to the pastorate. Dr. McIlvaine started in Europe, where he has since been traveling. Dr. Duffield, who was a classmate of Dr. McIlvaine at Princeton, said yesterday that Dr. McIlvaine had probably been influenced by his relatives, nearly all of whom are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Preliminary to the presentation of Dr. McIlvaine's letter, an election for Moderator and for fourteen Commissioners to the General Assembly was had. Dr. Buchanan was elected to succeed Dr. James Chambers, and these Commissioners were appointed: Ministers—R. F. Sample, G. W. Birch, J. Patton, W. D. Buchanan, D. S. Gregory, A. J. New, and H. G. Miller; Elders—O. E. Boyd, H. W. Jessup, James Yereance, K. Van Rennselaer, L. Brownell, C. C. Savage, and R. Beggs. Dr. John Hall and Dr. C. H. Parkhurst declined to accept nominations.

The Moderator asked if any one had anything to say likely to prove of interest to the pastors. The Rev. F. C. Mullally, in response, said that, as a comparative stranger in New York, he wished to express his surprise at the goodness of the average citizen, and his belief that the report of New York's wickedness is unjust.

The Rev. Andrew Schland, who sat beside him, said: "There is a great deal of heaven in New York, but I fear there is not a little of the other place. If she brother lived near the Boulevard and saw the swarms of bicyclists on the Sabbath he might change his opinion."

Just as the time was approaching for the adjournment of the morning session the committee appointed to investigate the Warszawiak case reported that the matter had better be held under consideration until the determination of the proceedings now before the session. The report was approved, and Dr. Sample offered this resolution:

"Whereas, Certain charges affecting the moral character of Herman Warszawiak are now, by direction of this Presbytery, being judicially investigated by the session of the Fifth Avenue Church, and whereas it has come to the knowledge of members of the Presbytery that Herman Warszawiak is meanwhile, by letter and otherwise, appealing for sympathy and help, reporting himself as being cruelly persecuted by his enemies;

"Therefore, without anticipating the judgment of the session on the matter, Presbytery hereby directs our Stated Clerk to publish in the religious newspapers of the country a suggestion that offerings in the support of Herman Warszawiak's work be withheld until the Presbytery shall have taken final action in the case."

The resolution was not acted upon because of the lateness of the hour. Dr. Sample gave a copy of it to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, to the loudly expressed indignation of Mr. Warszawiak, who, though not a member, was present at the meeting. Mr. Warszawiak snatched the written paper and asked Dr. Sample, "Are you giving this out?" Dr. Sample turned his head away, and Mr. Warszawiak, shaking the paper at him, said loudly: "This is on a par with the justice I have received in other matters." The paper was finally taken from him, and he left the hall.

A report of the Sunday School Committee regarding the establishment of a church in King's Bridge was read, and Dr. Chambers, after telling of the work done by the Sunday school there and presenting the list of forty-five persons who desired a Presbyterian church in King's Bridge, asked that a resolution be adopted promising to establish the church as soon as practicable.

Dr. G. H. Payson, for twenty-three years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Inwood, a mile and a half away from the suggested new church, opposed. After saying there is no room for a church, he referred to the list of applicants mentioned by Dr. Chambers. He said of the signers of the petition that seventeen are unmarried women, eight of them minors, and of the twenty-two married eight of the signers are the wives of other signers, so that only fourteen families are really represented, and three signers are allies of a disaffected Methodist.

Dr. Chambers said he did not wish to indicate that the brother had willfully made untrue representations, but that the representations are distinctly untrue.

Dr. John Hall offered as a substitute that the Presbytery agree to "carefully consider the application when the growth of population in the district and the number of applicants warrant the establishment of a church."

W. N. Waite, who started the Sunday school, said he disliked to disagree with a minister of the gospel, but circumstances forced him to do so. Then he contradicted every word Mr. Payson had said and begged the Presbytery to pass Dr. Chambers's resolution.

Dr. Hall's substitute was laid on the table by a vote of 43 to 37 and the original resolution of the Sunday School Committee prevailed. The meeting then adjourned.

Baptist Ministers Oppose Betting.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers yesterday, at 182 Fifth Avenue, resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed amendment to the statutes prohibiting betting, which would permit the laying of wagers at the race tracks. The principal objection to the measure is that it would open the way to promiscuous gambling. A committee will lay a copy of the resolutions before the Legislature.

A MONKEY BIT THE BOY.

His Mother Is Suing for $2,000 Damages for the Injury.

Suit for $2,000 damages was begun yesterday by Mrs. Patrick Hamilton, as guardian of her son Michael, against John Cramer, a wealthy blacksmith of Greenwich Village, who, it is alleged, is responsible for the biting of her son by a monkey. Incidentally the action will determine the ownership of the animal.

Hokey Pokey, the monkey, is repudiated by all those through whose hands he has passed. His past is strewn with the wrecks of bric-a-brac owned by a Brooklyn club, murders of fifty gold fish, and the demolition of a great deal of household furniture. The last persons in whose care he was are Higgins & Carey, Hudson Street saloonkeepers. It is charged that Cramer, who was in the place one evening, asked the boy to bring the monkey to him. When the lad attempted to do so the animal bit him in the cheek.

HOWARD POTTER'S FUNERAL.

Many Friends at the Last Services over the Dead Banker.

Funeral services over the body of Howard Potter, the banker, who died in London on March 24, were held in Grace Church, this city, yesterday forenoon in the presence of a large assemblage of relatives and friends. The dead man was a brother of Bishop Henry C. Potter, and the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet N. Potter, formerly President of Hobart College. The services yesterday were conducted by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of this diocese; the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. George F. Nelson. Interment was in Greenwood Cemetery. The pall bearers were D. Willis James, Charles Whitehead, C. Loring Brace, William E. Dodge, Anson W. Hard, Theodore Roosevelt, James May Duane, Eugene Delano, Dr. William M. Polk, and Joseph Wilmus.

Of the family there were present Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss Bertha Potter, Ashton Potter, Miss Ann U. Potter, Guy F. Cary, and Howard Cary. The last three named are grandchildren of the dead banker. Mrs. Howard Potter, who was ill when her husband died, is still in England with her daughter Grace. James Brown Potter, the oldest son, is confined to his home in this city by a severe attack of the grip, and until he gets better no action will be taken regarding the reading and probation of the dead man's will. The estate to be divided is a large one, and in view of Howard Potter's staunch and liberal support of certain charities, the opening of his will is likely to cause considerable public interest. James Brown Potter and his brother-in-law, Clarence Cary, are executors of the will.

At a meeting of the President and Vice Presidents of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, yesterday, resolutions of regret for the death of Mr. Potter were adopted.

THE BUCKET SHOP WAR.

More Raids Are Promised—The Issue of Fraud Orders.

The "bucket shops" did business, with few exceptions, yesterday as if there had been no effort to make their transactions unprofitable. One exception was the firm of Ammon, Miller & Co., of which ex-Police Captain Eakins was a member until recently, but it did not deal with its customers or "chalk" or "call" quotations.

The Broad Street entrance of the Open Board of Brokers, which was raided Saturday, was closed yesterday, but the place swarmed with patrons, who were admitted by the New Street door. The manager said that those who were admitted came to have their dealings settled. He added that those who conducted the place might not renew the lease, which expires May 1. Customers would be paid when the District Attorney surrendered the cash that was seized.

Sergt. Wade, who had charge of the posse that raided the Open Board last week, said that the places that were open yesterday were simply making money in the face of certain action, based on evidence accumulated, in some instances, weeks ago, and that new raids might occur any day.

The case of the E. S. Dean Company of 35 Broadway, whose offices were closed last week, will be laid before the Grand Jury to-day.

"Fraud orders" having been issued by the Postmaster General against the United States Addressing Company, 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Ford & Co., 60 Broadway, all mail matter addressed to those concerns was retained yesterday by the local Post Office authorities.

A "fraud order" which was issued against the Universal Novelty Company has been revoked by the Washington authorities, but all money-order advices addressed to this firm prior to April 3 are still held.

A telegram states that a "fraud order" has been signed against the firm of H. M. Hamlin, 155 and 157 Broadway, but the advices which were said to follow the dispatch have not yet been received by Assistant Postmaster Gayler.

SHE WAS DETERMINED TO DIE.

Poison and Gas Used by Handsome Young Woman.

On Saturday morning a young woman, handsome and tastefully dressed, hired a hall bedroom from Mrs. William Brownhill of 319 West Sixteenth Street. She gave her name as Matilda James and retired at once to her room, saying that she was "so tired, so tired."

She went to church twice on Sunday, once with Mrs. Brownhill's daughter. Yesterday morning she did not leave her room, and at about 10 o'clock Mrs. Brownhill went to call her. She found the woman dead on her bed, asphyxiated by illuminating gas, which flowed from an open burner. She had also swallowed creosote, a half-empty bottle of the poison being found on a bureau.

Mrs. Brownhill has no clue to the woman's identity. It was reported that the police found a letter among the woman's effects, but this they deny.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
The way the deacon built his famous "one-hoss shay" is the way we always build our furniture.
"Fur," said the deacon, "'tis mighty plain
That the weakes' place mus' stan' the strain;
'N' the way t' fix it, uz I maintain,
Is only jest
T' make that place uz strong us the rest."
There are no weak spots in our new Spring stock—strength, beauty and factory prices are its characteristics.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

MEN'S HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR—HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHALLIES—SPRING MILLINERY.

MEN'S HOSIERY.
ELEVENTH STREET STORE.
One hundred and fifty dozen of the best makes of English and German half-hose in Lisle Thread and Cotton; blacks, tans and slates; also rich fancy effects,
25 cents per pair;
formerly 45 to 75 cents.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
Very fine Summer Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all sizes.
The Shirts have long or short sleeves,
50 Cents Each.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
300 dozen Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,—hemstitched,
18 Cents Each,
¼, ½, 1 and 1½ inch hem.
200 dozen Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,—hemstitched,
25, 35 and 50 Cents Each.
In all width of hem.
These are of renowned Irish Manufacture, the balance of a Commission Agent's stock.

SPRING MILLINERY.
ELEVENTH STREET STORE.
Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, English Walking Hats, Toques, Turbans, Children's plain and Fancy Straws.
Complete assortment of Untrimmed Hats,—Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments.

CHALLIES
FOULARD FINISHED.
One thousand pieces best quality of French Challie, new Foulard Finish. Dots, Sprigs, Stripes, Sprays, Bouquet Designs; Lilies-of-the Valley and mammoth Orchids in outline printing,
35 cents per yard.
Shepherd Checks; Hair-Line Stripes with border for knife plaiting,
40 cents per yard.
Satin Striped Challies in very many elaborate and beautiful designs,
65 cents per yard.
Challies for Children; Challies for Mourning wear; Covert Challies, very like Covert Cloth.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WORK OF CITIZENS' UNION

Circular Showing the Importance to the City of the Results of the Next Election.

VOTERS ASKED TO ENROLL.

The Union Takes Possession of Its New Quarters at 39 East Twenty-third Street—Various Sub-Committees Appointed to Look After the Work.

The Citizens' Union took possession of its new house at 39 East Twenty-third Street yesterday. Some of the members dropped in during the day to see what the new headquarters are alike, and among these were James B. Reynolds, John C. Clark, and John B. Pine. New furniture has been bought, and in a few days the house will be ready for visitors and business. The union has leased the entire house, which is a roomy structure of four stories and basement.

Enrollment blanks have been sent out by the union to several thousand voters in New York City, who are believed to be in sympathy with its principles and objects, and those addressed are asked to aid in the securing of signatures of others.

Accompanying the blanks is a circular signed by the Executive Committee, calling attention to the fact that municipal elections are hereafter to be held separately from State and National ones, as recommended by the Constitutional Convention, "to the end that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National and State politics, and to the end also that the great issues of National and State politics may be determined upon their merits, free from the disturbing effects of local contests." It is pointed out that in the coming November election in this city there will be, with the exception of Assemblymen and Judges, only local officers chosen, and the issues will be purely local. The local officers to be then elected are Mayor, District Attorney, Controller, County Clerk, Sheriff, Register, Aldermen, and a President of the Board of Aldermen. In the event of consolidation the local officers will consist of the following: Mayor, President of the Municipal Assembly, Controller, and such other officers as the charter of Greater New York shall designate, together with the county officers of counties included in the territory of the larger city.

The result of these collections will determine, says the Executive Committee, whether New York is to be governed in the interest of its citizens or in reference to the aims and policies of National and State parties. The circular dwells on the fact that past experience has demonstrated that good government cannot be secured in this city through existing party organizations, but states that it can be secured by united action on the part of citizens who desire a city government that will look solely to the city's welfare.

The union is pledged to "nominate no candidate unless his character and record are such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that, if elected, he will not use his office or permit it to be used, for the benefit of any political organization." Citizens are informed that enrollment does not involve any surrender of party allegiance, and members of all parties are urged to enroll for the sole purpose of bringing about good and honest city government. The blank being distributed is as follows:

CITIZENS' UNION.

New York, ——, 1897.

We, the undersigned, voters in the City of New York, approve the principles and objects of the Citizens' Union, as stated in its declaration, and desire to be enrolled as members of the union. We authorize the Committee of Organization to take such steps as may be necessary to nominate for the local offices to be filled at the election of 1897 candidates who will indorse and support the principles and objects of the union, and to take whatever action may be necessary and proper for the furtherance of the declared purposes of the union, and for the election of the candidates so nominated.

Name.	Residence.	Assembly District.

NOTE: Those intending to enroll may cut out the above blank and return it, properly signed, to the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 39 East Twenty-third Street.

Sub-committees of the union have been appointed as follows:

Enrollment and District Organization—John B. Pine, C. Nadal, John Frankenheimer, William M. Kingsley, and Henry R. Kunhardt.

Work Among Business Men—Edward A. Drake, Charles Stewart Smith, Hubert Gillis, John Claflin, and Joel B. Erhardt.

Work Among Wage Earners—James B. Reynolds, Henry White, George Tombleson, and Edward D. Page.

Press and Literature—Richard W. Gilder, James Loeb, John G. Agar, James W. Pryor, and Joseph Larocque.

To Confer with Citizens of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond Counties in Case the Charter Is Adopted—Charles Stewart Smith, William B. Hornblower, Elihu Root, R. Fulton Cutting, and James B. Reynolds.

MISS DINSMORE'S FINGER.

When Last Seen She Had Not Parted with the One "Sold."

The rain ceased yesterday, the sun shone, and finally set behind the Jersey hills, and still Miss Grace Dinsmore of "Binghamton" so far as known was in possession of her full complement of digits. The expression "so far as known" is used advisedly, because Miss Dinsmore left the Grand Union Hotel Sunday with all her luggage. Her bill was paid, and she left no directions as to the forwarding of her mail. But a hallboy swears he counted her fingers twice over, and there wasn't one missing.

At the place where Miss Dinsmore was scheduled to part with a middle finger to Mrs. Barton of Texas a chill pervaded the atmosphere when the operation was mentioned. The only person seen was a young woman who professed entire ignorance of the whole matter. She also announced that no one in authority would be interviewed on the subject.

A BILL TO LICENSE NURSES.

Hospital Graduates Are Organized to Support It.

The Graduated Nurses' Protective Association held its first regular meeting yesterday afternoon at the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, with the President, Mrs. H. L. Clute, in the chair. Mrs. Clute made a short address. She said it was the purpose of the trained nurses to secure the enactment of a law that will elevate and dignify their calling, putting it on the same plane with the other professions and protecting them as the law protects physicians at present.

Francis F. Leman, attorney for the association, then read a draft of the bill prepared for adoption by the Legislature. It provides for the issuing of licenses to all graduates of standard training schools for nurses and the registration of such licenses with the County Clerk. The bill further provides that no person shall practice electro-therapy, hydro-therapy, or mechanico-therapy without holding a duly registered license as a trained nurse. There was considerable discussion of the bill, and final action on it was deferred.

TWENTY-SIX BOYS CAPTURED.

Parading Rough Riders in Brooklyn Made Work for Truant Officers.

The parade of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show caused a considerable falling off in school attendance in Brooklyn yesterday morning. Small boys who were supposed by trusting relatives to be deeply immersed in their studies at school swarmed in the streets and were in other places conceivable and inconceivable. But School Superintendent Maxwell knew the ways of the small boy better. He gathered his truant officers around him and gave them their instructions. Early in the afternoon the officers stealthily approached the Wild West park in South Brooklyn. Knotholes and cracks in the fence are thicker than flies in Summer, and each point of vantage was pre-empted by a small boy.

With one exception the boys were dead to the world except that part inside the fence. That wary-eyed boy looked up just as the vanguard of truant officers hove in sight.

"Hi, youse," he shouted, "d' cops!"

That was enough. There was a wild scattering, but twenty-six unfortunates fell into the hands of Superintendent Maxwell's men, and later were lined up trembling and tearful in front of the terrible Superintendent.

NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

It Will Be Erected on the Site of the Hotel Brunswick.

Harding & Gooch, architects, have filed plans for a twenty-story office building to be built on part of the site of the old Brunswick Hotel, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The building is to be erected for Baroness Emma R. Seillere of 145 Madison Avenue.

The building will occupy two city lots, 225 and 227 Fifth Avenue, and will be one lot north of Twenty-sixth Street. The frontage will be 42 feet, with a depth of 100 feet. It will be built of brick, with terra cotta trimmings, on a steel frame, with mansard roof. The cost is given as $500,000.

Brayton Ives Fined $50.

Brayton Ives, President of the Western National Bank, yesterday asked Justice Sedgwick, sitting in Trial Term, Part IV., of the Supreme Court, to excuse him from service as a juror for which he had been drawn. The Justice refused, and gave him the choice of being fined $50 or serving. He paid the fine.

A. Simonson,
933 Broadway,
21st and 22d Sts.
THE ASSORTMENT OF
SILVER GRAY HAIR
and White Human Hair Goods has never been equaled as to shading and fine quality; the assortment is enormous, and the various designs, as displayed at my establishment, must satisfy the most particular person. The new and beautiful
MARIE ANTOINETTE
COIFFURE will prove one of the most attractive Hair Dress I have so far invented. Same has been improved upon as to make it perfect in all its details.
Will send gratis a beautiful illustrated Catalogue.
A. Simonson,
933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.

A Work of Art.
ON
EASTER SUNDAY
April 18th,
THE EASTER NUMBER
Of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement of The New York Times, enlarged to twenty pages, will appear.

Distinguished clergymen of the cities of New York and Brooklyn will contribute Easter thoughts to its pages. Among the number will be:
Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, Rev. Dr. Edward Judson,
Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Charles McCready,
Rev. G. L. Nicholas, Rev. A. D. McConnell,
Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus,
Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie.
Rev. Charles H. Colton, Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, (President Union Theological Seminary.)
Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters,

A gallery of the best paintings from the pencils of the old masters and the new upon themes appropriate to the day will illuminate the pages of the Magazine Supplement.

Raphael is represented, and da Vinci, Correggio, and Guido Reni—not by the Ecce Homo, but by a beautiful work not so well known—Carracci, Murillo, Rubens, and Van Dyck, and of the moderns Carolus-Duran with a splendid double-page picture, Chantron, Renand, Bouguereau, C. Muller, Deger, Dietrich, and Naujok.

These pictures are reproduced in half-tone, mostly from carbon photographs, and will be printed upon a fine quality of paper, giving to this issue of the Magazine Supplement an artistic excellence of subject and execution that will make it worthy of preservation.

Order a Copy of Next Sunday's Issue of Your Newsdealer in Advance.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM

A Paper Read by the Baroness Von Bulow Describing Her Aunt's Life Work.

DOCTRINES HELD BY FROEBEL.

Training of Mothers as Important a Part of the System as the Instruction of the Children—Education Begins in the Cradle.

The Baroness Bertha von Bülow of Dresden, Germany, gave a lecture yesterday afternoon on the life and work of her aunt, Baroness von Morenholtz-Bülow, in Assembly Hall of the Charities Building, Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. The lecture was under the auspices of the New York Free Kindergarten Association.

The Baroness was introduced to the audience by Richard Watson Gilder. He said that the Baroness was in America as the representative of the kindergartens of Germany, and gave a short sketch of the progress of the kindergarten movement in this country in the last few years. He concluded gracefully, saying, "Baroness von Bülow, we welcome you to our hearts."

The Baroness read her address from manuscript. She used remarkably good English and had very little accent. She said, in part:

"Thank you for welcoming me to your country. I have received so much kindness since my arrival in your country that I have forgotten the fatigues of the long journey, and am quite charmed with everything here.

"My aunt, the Baroness von Morenholtz, was unfortunately unable to visit your hospitable shores. To see the Froebel system carried on here was the wish nearest her heart. But her incessant literary work and her state of health prevented her taking a sea voyage. And I come among you to carry out the dearest wish of her life.

"After her death, when I became strong enough, I began to draw a picture of her singularly great and admirable life. How she worked to further the Froebel system! I realized how interested the Americans were by their kind sympathy. Kindergarten unions wrote me: 'We feel as if the mother of all was gone.'

"If you will allow me, I shall endeavor to convey to you the Froebel law. 'Body and mind are born together,' says Froebel, and it was the undying merit of the man to teach us how the two should be furthered and assisted."

The Baroness went on to say that the influence of the kindergarten should not be confined to the school, but should continue at home, and that it was to this end that the Baroness von Morenholtz worked for forty years. Her school was not only a school for teachers, said the Baroness, but also for mothers and nurses, that they might learn how to bring up and influence their children.

"It is a deeply rooted belief," she said, "that motherly instinct is enough. But among the wild tribes the mother follows her instinct in bringing up the child. The result is only the natural man, the normal representative of the savage.

"From the cradle the child must be guarded. The mental faculties of the child should be exercised with the body. The mother must awaken the dormant powers of the child, but not without comprehension.

"Froebel was endowed with special gifts. He was never a father himself, but he studied what a child should get and what affected its whole life. He examined the history of the human race. He says: 'Each child is a theory of creation, which should be guided.'"

Among those present at the lecture were Miss Dozier, Mrs. Plunket of Pittsfield, Dr. Merril, Miss Hunter, Miss Haven, Miss Dates, and other representatives of the kindergarten associations in Brooklyn and this city.

Drug Trade Club's New Home.

The Drug Trade Club is planning to move to new quarters. It has about 140 members, and has outgrown its rooms at 67 John Street. It is negotiating for the lease of the entire upper floor of the new Woodbridge Building, 100